

1910

January - June

Plants from Dr. J. Luell, Leeds, N. Dakota.
February 15, 1910.

- 8
 > *Trifolium anthriscus*
 > *Trifolium maritima*
 > " *palustre*
 > *Tulipa sylvestris*
 > *Tunica Saxifraga*
 > *Urtica urens*
 > *Vaccinium Vitis-idea*
 > " *adiginosum*
 > *Valeriana officinalis*
 > *Valerianella olitoria*
 > *Verbascum Lechnites*
 > *Veronica scutellata*
 > " *Tournefortii*
 > *Vicia angustifolia*
 > " *cracca*
 > " *hirsuta*
 > " *villosa*
 > *Xanthoxylum spinosum*
 > *Zinnichellia palustris*

1.
 > *Achillea Millefolium*
 > " *Pharmica*
 > *Adonis autumnalis*
 > *Aetosa spicata*
 > *Aesculus hippocastanum*
 > *Ajuga reptans*
 > *Calluna Gynapium*
 > *Agropyron caninum*
 > *Agrostis alba*
 > *Alisma Plantago aquatica*
 > *Alliaria officinalis*
 > *Allium Schoenoprasum*
 > *Alnus viridis*
 > *Althaea officinalis*
 > *Allyssum calycinum*
 > *Amaranthus albus*
 > " *deflexus*
 > " *retrofractus*
 > " *viridis*
 > *Anagallis arvensis*
 > *Andromeda polifolia*
 > *Anethum graveolens*
 > *Angelica sylvestris*
 > *Anthemis tinctoria*
 > *Anthriscus Cerefolium*
 > *Anthyllis Valeriana*
 > *Antirrhinum maies*
 > " *Orantheum*
 > *Arabis hirsuta*
 > *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*
 > *Arenaria biflora*
 > " *rubra*
 > " *scapellifolia*
 > *Aristolochia Clematitis*
 > *Arrinatherum elatius*
 > *Atamisia Absinthium*
 > " *annua*
 > *Arundo Donax*
 > *Asperugo procumbens*
 > *Asperula gelioides*
 > *Aspidium lonchites*
 > *Asplenium viride*

326 sps.

Those checked -

were not sent.
 30% on this list sent (checked in red)
 25% of the sent

Total 327

Sent by Dr. J. Luell
 Leeds, N. Dakota
 Feb 10, 1910

Recd Feb 15, 1910

25 additional species
 sent not on this
 list -

apparently occur to the Mayhew region

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Plants from Dr. J. Lunnell, Leeds, N. Dakota.
February 15, 1910.

<i>Atriplex patula</i>	<i>Ranunculus divaricatus</i>	<i>Lycopodium complanatum</i>	<i>Centaurea calceatrapa</i>
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	" <i>parviflorus</i>	" <i>Setago</i>	" <i>jacca</i>
" <i>roscia</i>	" <i>decoloratus</i>	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	" <i>maculosa</i>
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	<i>Rhus diversiloba</i>	<i>Lythrum Salicaria</i>	" <i>militensis</i>
<i>Bitula nana</i>	<i>Cynchospira alba</i>	<i>Malva Alcea</i>	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>
" <i>pubescens</i>	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	" <i>moschata</i>	<i>Chenopodium Botrys</i>
<i>Bitula communis</i>	<i>Rumex maritimus</i>	" <i>lyvestris</i>	" <i>glaucom</i>
<i>Betula incana</i>	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i>	<i>Medicago falcata</i>	" <i>hybridum</i>
<i>Bottonia asteroides</i>	<i>Salix Kali</i>	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	" <i>potpournum</i>
<i>Botrychium ternatum</i>	<i>Lambucus racemosa</i>	<i>Meissa officinalis</i>	" <i>suberosa</i>
<i>Bromus erectus</i>	<i>Lapponia officinalis</i>	<i>Mercurialis</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
" <i>multis</i>	<i>Laxifraga Cligoides</i>	" <i>guillets</i>	" <i>anthemum</i>
" <i>racemosus</i>	" <i>Cligore</i>	<i>Nasturtium silvestre</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum apertifolium</i>
" <i>rectorum</i>	<i>Scandix Pecten Veneris</i>	<i>Nigella damascena</i>	<i>Cichorium Intybus</i>
<i>Calamintha Nepeta</i>	<i>Scirpus maritimus</i>	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	<i>Circaea intermedia</i>
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	" <i>pauciflorus</i>	<i>Oxypetris campestris</i>	" <i>littoralis</i>
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	" <i>rufus</i>	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
<i>Calypso bulbosa</i>	" <i>silvestris</i>	<i>Papaver Argemone</i>	<i>Clinopodium acinos</i>
<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>	<i>Scelopendrium officinum</i>	<i>Parnassia palustris</i>	" <i>vulgare</i>
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	<i>Cnicus benedictus</i>
" <i>Frachelium</i>	<i>Telium Telephium</i>	<i>Physalis Alkekengi</i>	<i>Comarum palustre</i>
" <i>glomerata</i>	<i>Tenacio Jacobaea</i>	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i>	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>
" <i>patula</i>	" <i>arvensis</i>	<i>Pimpinella Saxifraga</i>	<i>Corydalis flavescens</i>
" <i>naunculoides</i>	<i>Tetaria verticillata</i>	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	<i>Cornifolia varia</i>
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	" <i>viridis</i>	" <i>maritima</i>	<i>Cornifolia procumbens</i>
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	<i>Libbaldia procumbens</i>	<i>Poa alpina</i>	<i>Crepis testorum</i>
" <i>crispus</i>	<i>Silene armeria</i>	" <i>compressa</i>	" <i>arvensis</i>
" <i>nitens</i>	" <i>conica</i>	" <i>laxa</i>	<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i>
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	" <i>gallia</i>	<i>Telemonium coeruleum</i>	<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>
" <i>atrata</i>	<i>Sinapis nigra</i>	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	<i>Cymbalaria cymbalaria</i>
" <i>canescens</i>	<i>Sisymbrium Irio</i>	" <i>convolvulus</i>	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
" <i>diandra</i>	<i>Solidago alpestris</i>	" <i>maritimum</i>	<i>Cypripedium flavescens</i>
" <i>glauca</i>	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	<i>Totamogeton acutifolius</i>	<i>Datura Stramonium</i>
" <i>hirta</i>	" <i>asper</i>	" <i>duro</i>	" <i>latula</i>
" <i>leporina</i>	<i>Spergularia arvensis</i>	" <i>maritima</i>	<i>Delphinium Ajacis</i>
" <i>lurida</i>	" <i>arvensis</i>	" <i>obtusifolia</i>	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>
" <i>muticata</i>	<i>Spergularia maritima</i>	" <i>pectinifolia</i>	<i>Dianthus Anemone</i>
" <i>panicea</i>	<i>Symphytum tuberosum</i>	" <i>polygonifolia</i>	" <i>barbatus</i>
" <i>pauciflora</i>	<i>Tenacium Botrys</i>	" <i>pubellus</i>	" <i>deltoideus</i>
" <i>pratensis</i>	" <i>Scorodonia</i>	<i>Potentilla arguta</i>	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
" <i>repens</i>	<i>Thalictrum alpinum</i>	" <i>procumbens</i>	<i>Diphysa tenuifolia</i>
" <i>rostrata</i>	<i>Thlaspi perfoliatum</i>	" <i>supina</i>	" <i>mutabilis</i>
" <i>stricta</i>	<i>Thymus latifolium</i>	<i>Primula farinosa</i>	<i>Drosera intermedia</i>
" <i>tonica</i>	" <i>Thymus latifolium</i>	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	" <i>rotundifolia</i>
" <i>terrestris</i>	" <i>Thymus latifolium</i>	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	

apparently occur at the May transition region.

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Plants from Dr. J. Lunell, Leeds, N. Dakota.
February 15, 1910.

- > *Dryas octopetala*
- > *Echinops spherocephalus*
- > *Echinium vulgare*
- > *Rodica canadensis*
- > *Urtica* *Pai*
- > *Gymnos* *aren*
- > *Empetrum*
- > *Epilobium* *ac*
- > " *pa*
- > *Equisetum*
- > *Eragrostis* *n*
- > " *n*
- > " *n*
- > " *n*
- > *Erica Tetra*
- > *Erigeron* *ac*
- > " *an*
- > *Eriophorum*
- > " *any*
- > " *lati*
- > " *icha*
- > " *va*
- > *Erythraea* *Co*
- > " *pu*
- > *Euphorbia* *st*
- > " *st*
- > " *st*
- > " *pu*
- > *Festuca rubra*
- > *Filipendula*
- > *Fumaria* *off*
- > *Galeopsis* *st*
- > *Galium* *Ap*
- > " *bo*
- > " *pa*
- > " *bo*
- > *Gerardia tinctoria*
- > *Gentiana amarella*
- > *Geranium columbinum*
- > " *moll*
- > " *pratense*
- > " *pusillum*

- > *Geranium pyrenaicum*
- > *Galium rivale*
- > *Glechoma hederacea*
- > *Gnaphalium silvaticum*

- > " *tatarica*
- > " *xylosteum*
- > *Lunaria rediviva*
- > *Lycopodium annotinum*
- > " *chanadyspericum*
- > " *clavatum*

2

- > *Gnaphalium norvegicum*
- > *Linaria fenestifolia* (man.)
- > " *striata* (man.)
- > *Nardus stricta* (man.)
- > *Plantago ossifraga*
- > *Plantago arenaria* (man.)
- > *Potentilla pilosa* (man.)
- > *Sieglingia decumbens*
- > *Silene aemula* (altissima) (man.)
- > *Stachys germanica* (man.)
- > *Taxus boreata*
- > *Viola arenaria x canina*

Modane

25 species

Dr. Lunell stated
that all the plants
sent me occurred within the
May Manual limits -

314
Total 314 species of European plants
occurring in the May Manual, 7th ed. range.
(excepting 13 sps. perhaps more, do not
apparently occur in the May Manual region.)

Cambridge, Mass.

1910
April 23
(1)My birthday
1848 - April 23 - 1910

A day of delightful surprises and a trip to Turkey Hill with Charlie F. Batchelder.

This morning at breakfast I received a congratulatory postal card from May Dexter from Chicago, and three postcards with poems from E. L. Rand. During the day three more came from Rand, making twenty-one, all inscribed with verses or other words, since April 15. After breakfast we went in to the other house, and there in the study were Dr. Hrus, Coolidge and Min Brown all ready to greet me. I had to sit in a chair adorned with pear blossoms while before me on a chair were gifts and on the floor a basket covered with flowers. The gifts were finally opened: 'Camera Adventures in the African Woods'.

A. R. Desjume, 1910. - - Marie
'Autobiography of Henry M. Stanley'

Ed. by Dorothy Stanley, 1909 - Dr. J. J. T. Coolidge
A basket with two enormous Grape Joints - Min Brown
Four velvet covered, flexible, sand filled cylindrical weights - Mrs. J. J. T. Coolidge

'The Government of England' - 2 vols.

Dr. G. F. Kennedy.

Cambridge, Mass.

1910
Apr 23
(2)

Later in the morning came from E. L. Rand a copy of The Herbaria of Ballantrae by Stevenson, filling my set by one more volume. I have now twelve volumes.

This afternoon I met Charlie Batebelder at Harvard Square and we took the electric to Forest Street, Arlington and walked to Turkey Hill, going all over it in various directions and into the low ground on the further slope and to the White Pine woods about half a mile to the eastward. Vegetation is very far advanced and we counted at least twenty-five species of flowering plants well out in blossom. The Shad was very conspicuous. I thoroughly enjoyed the walk of at least 3 miles. Turkey Hill is entirely bereft of trees, all having been cut down a few years ago. The summit has an elevation of 360 feet.

We returned as we went and I reached home about 6.30 P.M. with a number of plants in my box, including several species of Violet. I shall list what I keep. As not ready for dinner hurriedly and taking a book to read to me. I went down stairs, the folding door was thrown open from the parlor and there was a blaze of light, candles, cakes, etc. and seated by the table were Ned Rand and his wife!!

Cambridge Mass.

1910
April 23
(3)

It was a complete surprise and we had a real jolly time - Mr. was so good to get this up for me. Rand brought me over a copy of Bates' on the Amazon, but as I had it he took it back. He had already given me a copy of Stevenen - Mrs. Rand presented me with a large yellow chinon cat with languishing blue eyes - Rand calls it Juliet - Dr. & Mrs. Coolidge & Miss Brown came in for a moment to shake hands and to see the cakes & candles. I have had a very happy day -

The following are the plants I collected and have put in press [I studied them and pressed them the next morning] from Arlington.
Aquilegia canadensis L. Turkey Hill near summit.
Anemone thalictroides (L.) Spach. Turkey Hill damp ground
Viola cucullata Nutt. at base.

"Beard of lat. ps. strongly knobbed, spurred p. plabrous, plant glabrous. Bay, east foot of Turkey Hill.

"A single flowered small specimen evidently this sp. has the beard of lat. p. knobbed, but less strongly than the spm described above. Damp open ground east foot of Turkey Hill.

Viola pedata L., var. lineariloba DC.

Dry slopes of Turkey Hill.

Viola

3 small plants, lateral petals bearded, sepals ovate ciliate to tip. Low ground foot of Turkey Hill.

Viola fimbriatula Sm.

Dry slopes of Turkey Hill.

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April 27, 1910.

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Cambria, Mass

1910

April 23

(4)

Viola pallens (Banks) Brainerd.

Spurred petal beardless, lateral petals with tuft of hairs. Low ground, base of Turkey Hill.

Viola scabrinsecula Schwein.

Damp ground base of Turkey Hill. We found the plant growing over an area at least 75 ft. across. In one small patch not more than 10 ft. across we counted about 200 blossoms. The plants had a light shade of low bushes.

Antennaria plantaginifolia (L.) Richards.

♂ & ♀. Dry bank, roadside base of Turkey Hill.

Antennaria plantaginifolia (L.) Richards.

In white pine woods, 1/2 m. east of Turkey Hill.

Antennaria plantaginifolia (L.) Richards.

Dry soil, no shade, near top of Turkey Hill.

} Junc

M. L. Fernald

} May 10/1910

1910
April 27
(1)

Cambridge Mass. 'We Dine'

I had the 'We Dine' this evening. It was my seventh time and it was the 67th meeting since the founding of the Club. I have missed but three meetings, April 17, 1902 at Chestbourn's, December 14, 1904 at Jeffries', and January 30, 1909, the 10th Anniversary at Batchelder's.

We sat at Table thus:

W. Deane	
R. Thaxter	T. Barbour
C. W. Townsend	R. T. Jackson
	C. F. Batchelder
A. C. Bead	W. A. Jeffries
E. L. Rand	

A glass basket of Sweet Peas was in front of each plate and an appropriate post card with a remark on the back. The table looked extremely dainty. 'The Flower Girl' a plastic model from Charlie & Effie Lord was in the center of the table with fruit in her basket. Everybody was very bright and enjoyed our last meeting before the fall.

When I retired to the parlor, and coffee & cigars had been passed round I distributed to the members a joke with a verse attached - This is a list of what I gave:

1910
April 28
(2)

Cambridge, Mass.

'We Dine'.

T. Barbour

Black rubber squeeking doll, naked.

You brought me all the way from New Guinea,
My head-hunting father, I never shall see!
Oh, love me, oh, love me, or send me back
home again.

This 'McDine's too strange and too dressy for me.

C. F. Batchelder.

Wooden pistol that fires a cork and loads
itself.

Oh, gallant Charlie Batchelder,
You mammals still collect, I see,
This pistol bold will knock them down
Black Rats of Peterboro! flee!

A. C. Bent:

Accordion.

When Hawks and Owls are shy and wary
And will not pose for you at all,
Just play this dulcet instrument,
They'll come and sit to hear this
call.

Cambridge, Mass

1910
Apr 27
(3)

'We Dine'.

Automobile. J. L. Goodale. (absent)

You've heard of an automobile before,
At 'We Dine' you must have received a
full score,
Pardon this one, for you need it, I know,
Just wind it and try, for it really will go.

W. Brewster.

Whistle.

This whistle, sweetest in its tone,
Is warranted to draw the birds
Of all kinds to your summer home,
Just try it. They will come in herds!

R. T. Jackson.

Watch.

Pocket your watch and watch your pocket
And don't forget that when 'We Dine'
Your duty is to be on hand,
At every next time, you pay a fine

Cambridge, Mass.

1910
April 27
(4)

'We Dine'

W. A. Jeffries.
Wooden pistol, different shape from, but
operating like Batevelders.

Carry me round in your pocket,
And no one will see you're a fun,
And shoot a wee bird if you
need it,
You must have to probe 'it and cure.

E. L. Rand.

Woolly, squeaking Lamb.

Each time 'We Dine' we like to add
A treasure to your household store,
And so this musical (?) white Lamb
Says, "Can I come, and add one more?"

A. M. Spelman

Watch.

This watch is meant to tell to you
That 'We Dine' just six times a year,
Now be on bed, don't stay at home,
Or else there'll be a row, I fear.

1910
April 27
(5)

Cambridge, Mass.

'We Dine'.

R. Thayer.

Metallichard.

When Symphonies and 'We Dine' clash
Do come to 'We Dine' every time,
And bring this instrument so sweet,
And keep on playing as 'We Dine'.

C. W. Townsend

Automobile.

Don't say an automobile is stale,
This goes, and should your old one fail,
Just wind this up and jump inside,
And there in safety you can ride.

We had a jolly evening - I played
the pianola some! By half past ten
they departed taking with them, the
glass vases of flowers, the post cards,
the jokes and the little baskets of
nuts -

1910

May 7
(1)

Cambridge Mass

Address before the Society for the
Protection of Native Plants.
Boston Society of Natural History
11 A. M.

Society for the Protection of Native Plants

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Society of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, on Saturday, May 7, at 11 a.m.

An address entitled "Spare Our Wild Flowers and Our Roadside Scenery" will be given by Mr. Walter Deane, President of the New England Botanical Club.

You are cordially invited to be present with friends.

The fees of sustaining members are now due and may be paid at this meeting.

MARGARET E. ALLEN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Boston Evening Transcript, May 5, 1910.

Spare Our Wild Flowers and Our Roadside Scenery

An address by Mr. WALTER DEANE, Pres.
of New England Botanical Club, at the Society
for the Protection of Native Plants in the
LECTURE HALL of the Society of Natural
History, 234 Berkeley St. All are cordially in-
vited. SATURDAY, MAY 7, at 11 A. M.
301A) MAY 1

Cambridge, Mass.

1910
May 7
(2)

I delivered my address this morning before the Society for the Protection of Native Plants. There were forty people present which is more than is usually the case. Among those of special interest to me were Margaret, May Dexter, Miss Helen + Miss Louise Davenport, Dr. S. S. Kennedy, Henry A. Purdie and his sister.

About 50 sheets of plants I hung up behind me and there were some on the counter for illustration. Prof. R. T. Jackson introduced me as President of the New England Botanical Club. I read my paper, pausing at two places to talk off hand on the law for trespass about the danger from forest fires. After the address the people examined the plants which I divided into three classes as I will show below. All seemed much pleased and Prof. Jackson is going to publish my paper in some form. - Plants displayed -

Decorative plants that may be freely gathered:

- Ranunculus acris* L.
- bulbosus* L.
- Sorbaria vulgaris* L.
- Viola* all species - *septentrionalis* ^{Green}
- Hypericum perforatum* L.

Cambridge, Mass.

1910

May 7

(3)

- Rosa all species - carolina L. shown.
 Spiraea tomentosa L.
 Trifolium hybridum L.
 Saxifraga virginiana Michx.
 Daucus Carota L.
 Ceanothus purpureus L. var. maculatus (L.) Darl.
 Senecio aureus L.
 Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum L.
 var. pinnatifidum Jacq. & Lamotte
 Rubus cuneatus L.
 Aster all species. novi-belgii L. shown.
 Solidago " " nemoralis Ait. "
 Rhododendron canadense (L.) B&P.
 Prunella vulgaris L.
 Asclepias syriaca L.
 Myrica carolinensis Willd.
 Dicksonia punctilobula (Michx.) Gray.

Also decorative plants that should be
 enjoyed without being gathered, or if so very
 carefully and sparingly —

- Hibiscus Moscheutos L.
 Ilex opaca L.
 Lupinus perennis L.
 Lobelia cardinalis L.
 Epigaea repens L.
 Kalimeris latifolia L.
 Asclepias purpurifolia Jacq.
 Gentiana crinita Froel.
 Sabatia dodecandra (L.) B&P - all species.

Cambridge, Mass.

1910
May 7
4

Arctostaphylos bulbosa L.
Galopogon pulchellus (Sw.) R. Br.
Polygona oppositifolia (L.) R.
Agrostis pedunculata L.
Lycopodium palmatum (Berol.) Sw.

Decorative plants intermediate between the two above classes. Rich then sparingly.

Anemone quinquefolia L.
Saxifraga canadensis L.
Linnaea borealis L., var. *americana* (Tuckerm.) Reichenb.
Mitella repens L.
Campanula rotundifolia L.
Mosses uniflora (L.) Gray.
Erythronium americanum Ker.
Lycopodium clavatum L.
" *complanatum* L., var. *flabelliforme* Tenore.

After the address the people inspected the plants and asked many questions. Prof. Jackson says he will publish my paper as leaflets and he took away with him the manuscript.

The Hartford Daily Times

1910
Aug. 4

GARDEN NOTES.

Walter Dean, the president of the New England Botanical club, says, in a recent lecture before the members

of the Society for the Protection of Our Native Plants, held in Boston: "What we must do is to appeal to the good sense of the community to persuade them that it is for their and the general advantage to use moderation. We are all filled to a greater or less degree with a love for the beautiful world of flowers about us. A swamp filled with rhodora is a joy to behold and the desire to have a few sprigs to take home is a most natural one. Two or three plants of the exquisite fringed gentian displayed in a vase is a far more inspiring sight than a pall packed full of the same and standing on a corner of the piazza away from the sun, the flowers closed and all the beauty gone." I can only quote a few sentences from the leaflet No. 13 which the society sends gratuitously to those who are interested in the subject and may wish to become members of the society.

I have read your "Leaflet" with great interest - they were beautifully written & expressed - and to people who have the least interest in that sort of thing - they will be most instructive

Part of a letter from Charles E. Deane from Chicago Ill.
August 4, 1910.

The Independent - New York City - July 7, 1910

The Spoliation of Country Roadsides

There is an admirable society in Boston called the "Society for the Protection of Native Plants." A recent leaflet of this society, written by Walter Deane, makes a strong appeal to spare our roadside scenery. Mr. Deane pleads against the present-day tendency to "clear up" the roadsides by cutting down the very plants that beautify them, and which our modern landscape gardeners are striving to reproduce in private grounds and public parks. He says:

"The amount of information that the country roadside can impart to him who seeks it is unlimited. One day I took a short walk along a country road in New Hampshire, where the roadside tangle was left untouched. It did not harm the road, and it did not encroach upon the field beyond. Out of curiosity I began to note the plants along the way. In ten minutes, of trees, shrubs and smaller plants I had written down sixty-five species. It is this feast for the eye and the mind that makes country roads so attractive." It will be well for road commissioners and the owners of roadside property to think on these things and conserve our greatest rural beauty.

Original, manuscript of my address of May 7, 1910.

Spare our wild flowers and our
roadside scenery -

Mr. President and members of the
Society for the Protection of ~~our~~ Native
Plants,

It is a great pleasure and privilege
to be asked to say a few words before
you on a subject. That is, I am sure,
dear to all our hearts, the preservation
from wanton destruction of our native
plants. From the very earliest times
that we have records of, there has
been instilled into the hearts of mankind
a love for the beautiful, and a de-
sire to possess that which is beautiful,
or at least as much of it as we can.
This has shown itself in the perma-
nent collections of valuable objects
where beauty is united with value from
many points of view, historic and otherwise.
The result is the enriching of our mu-
seums and the added knowledge thereby
contributed to the world. Another phase
of this passion to possess is shown in
the hunt and the desire to kill, that
has doubtless been tempered in modern
days, but still would result in the total
extinction of many forms of animal life
were man allowed his free will. Cruelty

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with this is the commercial side, and it is not for me to say here what sad results have come from this. Fortunately, though, too late in many instances, the Law has intervened, and no more ardent supporters of the law are to be found than the true sportsmen.

Now in the case of our native wild plants we are confronted by quite a different condition of things. We have, it is true, a State Law to protect us, but the present condition of things shows its inefficiency and I will refer to it later. What we must do in any case is to appeal to the good sense of the community & persuade them that it is for their and the general advantage to use moderation. This applies to those who are non-commercial. We are all filled to a greater or less degree with a love for the beautiful world of flowers about us. This shows itself in various ways. Some like to travel abroad and observe the varying forms of vegetation, but have no desire to handle the plants. They want to see them in their natural habitats. A swamp filled with *Rhodora*, a joy to beagles, delights their hearts, but they beseege us with to gather specimens to take home. Others are satisfied with picking a

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few sprigs and this desire is certainly
a most natural one. The joy, the
thrill of gratification, in having by you
on the table a native plant is deep-
seated, and I confess to possessing
that feeling in a very strong degree.
The love of flowers is instilled into
us from childhood, and it is, indeed,
the results of this love that we must
try to guard against in the preservation
of them. Our literature is pervaded
with floral references and it would
be barren indeed without it. Wordsworth
personifies the flower when he says,
"And 'tis my faith that every flower
enjoys the air it breathes." So also
Lady Macbeth says to her husband when
she hears that Duncan is coming,
"Look like the innocent flower, but
be the serpent under't." We are all
imbued instinctively with this love,
that must be taken for granted, and,
of course, the more deeply we feel joy
in the floral world, the more we
want it always with us.

In an audience of this character
we all feel alike, and we have come
together, as I take it, not so much to
urge each other to refrain from the
careless picking of wild flowers ourselves,
as to bring to our minds the fact that

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we must use our influence with the ignorant and the Thuytters, who never can have enough, even if what they have is of but momentary enjoyment. Two or three plants of the exquisite Fringed Gentian, displayed in a vase in a sunny corner of the room where the sun beats in and opens the delicate blossoms, is a far more inspiring sight than a pail packed full of the same, and standing on a corner of the piazza away from the sun, the flowers mostly closed and all the beauty gone. They were gathered in the excitement of the moment, for the field was full of them. I have seen these two sides of the picture.

Personally I cannot understand this feeling of grabbing everything that grows, of depleting a locality, apparently merely for the sake of having the last one. And yet I must confess to being a rather omnivorous collector in my herbarium of thirty years standing shows, perhaps not so visibly to the members of my household who feel that in a rather small house there is scarcely a fair division of room. However the collecting systematic botanist and the true sportsman are the best protectors

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5
of plants and of game. They have always
before them the desire not to destroy
a desirable station. A dozen sheets of
one species of a rare plant may seem
to be rather destructive work, but when
you consider that it represents as many
different localities, covering a period
of as many years, it tells a very dif-
ferent story. Large collections do not
mean at all necessarily, the annihilation
of species.

Our choice and attractive plants must
inevitably retreat before the advance of
civilization. The species that were, in
the days of our forefathers, growing plen-
tifully on the hills and in the valleys,
fields, and swamps not far from this
very spot, have gone from here, and are
to be found only at greater or less dis-
tances, in favorable localities. Nobody
can prevent this, for civilization is bound
to extend, but what we can do is to
make an effort to retain these plants as
long as possible where they are now.

And now for the law as it exists
to-day in regard to the picking of our
wild plants. I doubt if many people
know of the existence of a Massachusetts Mass.
Act in this regard. I certainly did not know
until recently, when through the kindness
of Mr. Henry M. Spelman, a lawyer and

lover of nature, I learned that was legislative mass.
on this point. But the part of it that law
refers to what we are specially concerned
with is so hidden and so surrounded by
the fine imposed on the one side, and
the details in regard to carrying away
stone, ore, etc., on the other, that Mr.
Specimen drew an arrow pointing to the
proper line in the copy that he sent me,
to call my immediate attention to it.

The law is as follows.
Acts of 1904, Chapter 444.

An Act to prohibit depredations on farm and forest lands.

#1. Amends #99 of Chapter 208 of Revised Laws so that such section
shall read as follows:

#99. Whoever wilfully cuts down or destroys timber or
wood standing or growing on the land of another, or carries away any
kind of timber or wood cut down or lying on such land, or digs up
or carries away stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould from such
land, or roots, nuts, berries, grapes or fruit of any kind or any
plant there being, or cuts down or carries away sedge, grass, hay or
any kind of corn, standing, growing or being on such land, or cuts
→ or takes therefrom any ferns, flowers or shrubs, or carries away
from a wharf or landing place any goods in which he has no interest
or property, without the license of the owner thereof, shall be
punished by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine
of not more than five hundred dollars, and if the offence is commit-
ted on the Lord's day or in disguise or secretly in the night time
the imprisonment shall not be less than five days nor the fine less
than five dollars.

[From H. W. Specimen, April 15, 1910]

Now imagine this law being carried out Mass.
to its finest details. All the land in Mass. - Law
chusetts is owned by somebody, individual,
corporation or State, and you may not
enter upon it and pick a blade of grass
or even a White Thed without permission
of the owner. Of course that is perfectly
reasonable. Meadowland, woodland, field,
and forest are as much private property
to the owner as is the strip of grass
land in front of your house on Com-
monwealth Avenue. There is always,
however, in the minds of many, who go
from the large towns and cities into
the country, the idea that everything
is public property and we all know the
trouble that ensues. This law forbidding
trespass is consequently most just, and can
be enforced, with more or less difficulty,
it is true, by whoever desires to do so.
But in most cases the owners of large
tracts in outlying districts do not
care to guard the wild flowers in their
woods and meadows. Indeed, they are
hardly aware, I imagine, in many cases,
of their existence. They are bent on
the more practical side of their
hard-working life and would pay
little heed to wandering parties
gathering flowers, provided respect was
held for their other belongings. So the

chances of prosecution and punishment of individuals for picking wild plants alone are very, very slight indeed. The law is practically a dead letter.

As I understand it, there is no law in Massachusetts in which any plants are specifically mentioned. In one sense this is not necessary where there is a general law, but it is useful, it seems to me, as a supplementary prohibition, by calling attention to particular plants. That the advantage is only when the law is enforced goes without saying.

A most interesting work, and a model of its kind on a local flora, has just been published, and it contains some interesting facts bearing on our subject. It is a Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Connecticut, by a Committee of the Connecticut Botanical Society, published in 1910, as Bulletin 14, by the State Geological and Natural History Survey. Under the accounts of some of the very choice and the very objectionable plants are valuable statements as to the law applying to them. Here are examples of special plants receiving special legal treatment.

Conn.
Law

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7.

The Climbing or Hartford Fern (*Lygodium Conn. palmatum* (Bernh.) Sw. occurs locally from land southern New Hampshire to Florida, Tennessee and Kentucky, being one of the choicest forms of east central Massachusetts and central Connecticut. I quote from the Connecticut Flora:

"The following Act was passed by the Legislature and became a law on July 8, 1869: [You will notice that this Fern has been specially protected for over forty years] "Any person who shall wilfully and maliciously sever or take from the land of another any of the species of plant known as *Lygodium palmatum* or Creeping Fern growing and being thereon, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding Seven Dollars or imprisonment in county jail not exceeding thirty days or by such fine and imprisonment both at the discretion of the court." The penalty for this offence was later increased - Prior to 1869 this fern was extensively collected and pressed for decorative purposes."

I find by reference to the General Statutes of Connecticut, Revision of 1902, Chapter 84, Sec. 1223, that the law just read has been superseded by another law which, however, includes the Lycopodium palmatum. The law reads:

Conn.
Law.

Connecticut. General Statutes of Connecticut.
Revision of 1902 - Chap. 84. Sec. 1223.

"Willful injury to trees or vegetables." 1864, 1865,

→ "Every person who shall wilfully injure 1869, 1876,
any tree or shrub standing upon the land 1884.
of another, or on the public highway in front of said land, or injure or
throw down any fence, trellis, framework, or structure, on the land of another, or
shall wilfully cut, destroy, or take away from the land of another, any creeping
fern, crops, shrub, fruit, or vegetable production, shall be fined not more
than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both." 1888,
§ 1463

This law is a more general one and forbids the entering on the land of another and picking any growing plant.

May I be pardoned for giving you ^{my first} briefly my impressions when I saw for ^{visit to} the first time the Hartford Fern. It ^{Hartford} was on August 31, 1895, nearly 10 years ^{ago} and my enthusiasm was unbounded.

Surely no lover of flowers would want to disturb the spot. A few specimens carefully taken for my herbarium made no impression the glorious patch. I was in Springfield, Mass., at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Dr. W. H. Chapin of the Entertainment Committee took me to the place. I will quote briefly from my journal. "A red-letter day! This morning after breakfast Dr. W. H. Chapin came round for me with horse and buggy, trunk, box and bundle. ~~away~~ We drove through East Longmeadow and soon we turned into a good road, pursued it a long way, hitched the horse to a Pitch Pine and plunged into the woods. The country about was very barren and sandy. Down we went into a swamp, quite dry now and overgrown with shrubby scrub oak, etc. Soon we came upon what we were after, a perfect tangle of the Hartford Fern, *Adiantum palmarum*. Such a sight! It carpetted the ground like a lawn and climbed

up the stalks of the bushes. I wandered
over I should think a half acre of it".

These are ones to be remembered and
a sight back as that of a choice
plant far in the woods covering an area
such as I have described and sur-
rounded by a heavy growth of trees - a
beautiful oasis ⁱⁿ ~~that~~ that barren region.
would convert the most rabid de-
stroyer of plants, if he had any soul
left in him.

It is perhaps refreshing to find a Comm.
Law
plant so obnoxious that special legisla-
tion is needed to eradicate^{it}, while at the
same time it is a most attractive
~~plant~~. It is indeed a weed, but what
is a weed but an herbaceous plant
that is useless and troublesome. I refer
to the Wild Carrot (Daucus Carota L.).
This biennial plant, as is too well known,
has long been naturalized in this coun-
try from Europe, and, where it gets a
strong foothold or, I might say, tap-
rooted, is most difficult to extermi-
nate. In the Connecticut Flora we read:
"A statute of Connecticut enacted in 1881,
provides that 'Every owner or possessor
of lands shall cut down all wild
Carrots and Canada Thistles growing
thereon, or in the highways adjoining,
so often as to prevent going to seed;
and upon failure so to do, any
person aggrieved, or any citizen of
the town wherein the lands are situ-
ated, may complain to any grand
juror of said town, who shall there-
upon forthwith notify such owner
or possessor of such complaint.
If said owner or possessor shall
still neglect to comply with the pro-
visions of this section, he shall be
fined not more than five dollars

for each and every day of such neglect after such notice! Revised Statutes, Sec. 1374." Comm. laid.

I consider this plant most decorative, and you will receive, the thanks, rather than the opposite, of the owner of the land if you trespass on it to gather the white stalks. Fields are sometimes as white as the drifted snow with the Wild Carrot.

The above law you will notice applies also to the Canada Thistle (Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop.), a most troublesome weed from Europe, distributed over this country, even to the Rocky Mountains - There is no danger or, rather, no chance of its being extensively gathered for decorative purposes, though it is an interesting plant to the botanist.

A very choice flower especially considered is the Mayflower or Trailing Arbutus (Epigaea repens L.) of eastern North America - I quote again: "In the neighborhood of cities it has been nearly exterminated by careless flower-gatherers. A statute of Connecticut enacted in 1899, provides that 'Every person who shall wilfully destroy, pull up, tear up, or dig up, any trailing arbutus

from the land of another, or who shall Comm.
sell, expose for sale, or purchase (Comm.)
or leave in his possession, any trailing
arbutus with the roots or under-
ground stems attached, taken from
land ^{not} owned or occupied by him,
shall be fined not more than twenty
dollars." Revised Statutes, sec. 1224." ¹¹

As we leave this most interesting
and valuable work, I find under
the Mountain Laurel, (Kalmia latifolia L.),
"The following act of the General
Assembly was approved and became a
law April 17, 1907:— 'The Mountain
Laurel, Kalmia latifolia, is hereby
made, constituted, and declared to be
the State Flower of the State of Con-
necticut.' " The question of voting for a
national or state flower has, per-
haps, two sides to it.

¹¹ This law is repeated in the General Statutes
of Connecticut - Revision of 1902, Chap. 84.
Sec. 1224.

Maine -

After a careful survey at the State House Library of the Maine Laws affecting our native plants, I found the following which seem to cover the case:

Maine
Law

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Maine. Revised Statutes of the State of Maine
passed Sept. 1, 1803 and taking effect Jan. 1, 1904
Chap. 97. Sec 9

trespass on land of another without
his consent.

Whoever cuts down, destroys, injures or carries away, any ornamental or fruit tree, timber, wood, underwood, stones, gravel, or goods or property of any kind, from land not his own, without license of the owner, or injures or throws down any fences, bars or gates, or leaves such gates open, or breaks glass in any building, is liable in damages to the owner in an action of trespass."

R.S., c. 95, § 9.
Sec. c. 128, § 12.

Chap. 128, Sec. 12

"Whoever wilfully and wantonly or maliciously cuts down, destroys or otherwise injures any shrub or tree for ornament or use; breaks, injures or defaces any fence; throws down or opens any gates or bars; injures or defaces any fence; injures, destroys or severs from the land of another, any produce thereof or thing attached thereto, such articles not being his own, shall be punished by imprisonment for less than one year, and by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars."

Copied by me at the Boston, Mass. State House Library, Apr. 20, 1910.

I wrote to Mr. Clement F. Robinson
of Portland Maine, for information
on this point. He did not, however,
give me any additional knowledge,
but he told me a story which il-
lustrates very much the feeling
that so many of our people hold in
regard to picking wild flowers. The
story runs as follows:

maine
Land

CLEMENT F. ROBINSON
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
89 EXCHANGE STREET
PORTLAND MAINE

*Maine
Land*

Portland, Maine,
April 27, 1918.

Mr. Walter Deane,
89 Broadway Street,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Mr. Deane:

Answering your letter of the 17th,--I have carefully
examined the Index to our Revised Statutes of 1902, the
chapter relating to vertebrates, and the Index to the ses-
sion laws of 1906-V-2. The only statutes which seem to be
of any possible interest to you are Chapter 27 of the Acts of
1907, which provided that towns may set aside the land ad-
joining the public sea as a park, then regarding the protec-
tion of the trees and shrubs therein; and Chapter 34 of the
Acts of 1909, regarding Chapter 15 of the Acts of 1907, pro-
viding for the inspection of nurseries and nursery stock, and
for the suppression of saw saw scale, brown tree borer,
and other insects. It does not seem to me that any of these
acts are directly or indirectly for you, as I will not have them
copied for you, unless you so direct me.

Read { I remember that several years ago an act for the pro-
tection of arbutus and other wild plants was offered to the
Legislature, but was laughed out of place by the speech of a
Senator from a mill-town, who had a large family of children,
and made a speech asking the Legislature if they intended to
pass a law which would make children of the Senator's family

Mary
Lowe

E.A.B.

read

if they should go picnicking on a holiday and bring home a few
quills of arbutus.

If I can be of any further service to you,
kindly let me know. I was very glad to hear from you, and to
know that you and Mrs. Lane are well. Our friends at Pleasant
Circle are waiting for you here at about the time when I
write this. They surely have a fine fire going.

Yours very truly,

B. F. Robinson

The honorable Senator would not only
pick what he wanted of the arbutus
but I fear he would hardly ask
permission of the owner!

New Hamp.
Law.

Mr. A. E. Philbrook of Steelburne, N.H.;
after consulting with Judge Evans of
Exeter writes me in regard to a
New Hampshire Law:

"There is no law in this state
to prevent picking wild plants or
flowers. There is the common law
against trespass on other people's
lands."

You can easily see how futile
this protection is in the vast forest
areas where one may wander for
days without seeing a human being.

In regard to a Vermont Law, Prof.
 J. L. Mills of Burlington, Vt., says
 "The only Law approaching the
 subject is relating to compensation
 for damage done by deer."
 Mrs. Nellie F. Flynn in letter May 3, 1910.

Vermont
 Law

It is rather pathetic to feel that
 even the four-footed beasts of the
 field or woods are conspiring with
 man to destroy the wild flowers.

I have not been able to
 find any law relating to our sub-
 ject for Vermont though I have
 examined the Statutes, and have
 corresponded with those who should
 know. There must be the general
 law for trespass, however -

Rhode Island.

There is a very long law for
trespass in the State of Rhode Island
which I think covers our case and
protects native plants. I will quote
from it what is pertinent:

R. I.
Gen.

Rhode Island. General Laws of Rhode Island.
Revision of 1909. Chap. 345. Of Offences
against private property. Sec. 23

R. I.
Law

"Every person who shall take and carry away, without the consent of the owner thereof, any corn, grain, fruit, or growing vegetable out of any field, garden, or orchard, or who shall wilfully and without the consent of the owner thereof root up, cut down, or otherwise injure or destroy any tree or take and carry away any tree or underwood growing or standing upon the land of another, or shall maliciously root up, cut down, or otherwise injure or destroy any tree, root, fruit, or vegetable growing in any garden, field, or orchard, highway, common, or public square, or who shall take and carry away, without the consent of the owner thereof, any cultivated plant, tree, or shrub from any graveyard or from any public or private grounds, or who shall wantonly or maliciously injure or destroy any plant or shrub growing upon the land or in the building of another, or who shall poison the earth about such plant or shrub so as to prevent or injure the growth thereof, or who shall maliciously or wantonly in any way injure or deface any building not his own or break the

8 R.I. 151.
16 R.I. 511
23 R.I. 400.
C.P.A., sec. 1177.
Copied by me
at the State
House Library
Boston,
Apr. 20, 1910.

Rhode Island.

R. I.
Law.

"glass or any part of it in any such building, or shall maliciously injure any fence or a enclosing lands with his town, shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year or be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars."

The underscoring is mine -

— Forest Fires —

My experiences in Shelburne, N.H.
from October 14, 1908, till near the
close of the month.

Our park systems enclosing large areas in their natural conditions, with regulations preventing wasteful destruction, are a great help in the neighborhood of cities, but if people can be taught to spare the plants by gathering them discreetly, from a desire within themselves, and not merely because the law forbids, the true end will be attained. This especially applies to the gathering of flowers in the country and mountains where, like the poor doomed forests they seem to be limitless and there is nobody to restrain. I cannot sufficiently commend the care of a fellow botanist with whom I was botanizing for in the mountain woods, who, after picking up a plant carefully for his herbarium and finding that it was not quite up to the standard of excellence, with equal care, replanted it. That is the proper spirit.

It was a sad sight a number of years ago at Nantucket one summer, to see a carryall passing by filled with rather elderly people, and strapped under the axle of the hind wheels an inordinate number of the beautiful Rose Mallow (Hibiscus Moscheutos L.) with long stems. The flowers were beginning to droop, and the prevailing dust had already defaced the large exquisite blossoms.

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~~of this very choice plant.~~ The worse
would be thrown away and the others
kept a short time. And yet I doubt
if the occupants of the vehicle had the
slightest realization of any destruction
that they were causing or of the fact
that they were depriving others driving
along the same road of the greater pleas-
sure of seeing those plants in their na-
tive setting. And this Rose Mallow is a
very choice plant in Nantucket with its
wonderful, large rose-colored flowers. This
brings us to another side of the subject.

The Rose Mallow is a perennial and
it may be said that the picking in
large quantities of the stems does not
injure the plant. That is certainly
not true. The root-stocks under the
water in marsh or swamp have to be
continually renewed. It is life at
one end and advancing death at the
other all the time and the green leaves
supply the chlorophyll for that purpose,
while the ripening pods produce the seeds
for further increase. How many people
visit just such spots as these all over
the country to enjoy without stint the
plants that nature has placed there.
It is a great natural botanic garden
free to all.

The above statement about the growth of the Hibiscus is the rule with all herbaceous perennials. It is a never ending chase, the dying and decaying end of the rootstock advancing upon the new growth at the other end. Dig up a Trillium in the flowering season, and it is not always easy to see the next year's infant bud, but dig one up in the fall after the plant has thrown all its energies into the task of ~~perpetuating its progeny~~ ~~by eating that terminal bud~~ by utilizing all its green parts for that purpose, and you will find a strong well-developed bud, ready for continuing the life of the plant. You surely injure the chances of that Trillium by breaking the stem early in the season. A beautiful illustration is the Solomon's Seal (Polygonatum biflorum (Walt.) Ell.) whose knotted rootstock marks the yearly growth by the scar or seal left on each yearly joint where the stem of that year has decayed. So we must consider this and be sparing of our perennials that we wish to preserve.

The sight of the beautiful about us has a refining influence, and to the thousands of people in the neighborhood especially of our large cities these bright spots beautifully distributed

by nature and changing as the seasons
advance should be left for their en-
joyment and the people themselves
should be taught that the best place for
these flowers is in their natural habitats
open to all to enjoy. And this does
not mean that no flowers should be picked
at all. The botanist can collect all
the plants that he should desire for his
collection (I do not refer to those who
overstep the mark, for what science
has all of its devotees perfect?). The
lover of flowers can gather enough for
the delight of the home and the hos-
pital and yet there need be no dimi-
nution in the supply. We must be care-
ful ourselves and we must constantly
teach our neighbors, wherever we are,
to be thoughtful and not to consider
the supply inexhaustible, and not to
feel that, because they may be far in
the woods, where people are not likely
to go, they can pick all.

Of course the greater knowledge
one has of plants the more discrimi-
nating can be in gathering them.
There are attractive annuals, and bien-
nials, and herbaceous perennials, and
there are shrubs and trees, and some
plants come up readily by the roots when
pulled, and there are common and attractive

as well as very rare species. So a little
Ruridage is a useful thing in this case.
It is very fortunate that we have many
very common plants with us that are equally
attractive, though their very frequency
tends to detract, in the eyes of many,
from their beauty, as is usually the case

Very much has been done already,
~~in the way of leaflets, posters and the~~
~~like~~, to disseminate information and
to urge the people to be discreet and
too much cannot be said for those
who have been most earnest in
this work

The commercial side is a very
hard one to combat. Where there is
a demand there will be a supply
as long as the supply lasts, and
May flowers and Holly branches will
be sold ad nauseam on our streets
just as long as people will buy them.
It is a pity that moderation seems
impossible here. Think of the popu-
lation of our cities, all clamoring
for their share of these things. I
understand that the sale of Christmas
trees is not so destructive as it was
at first thought to be, the source be-
ing largely drawn from old pastures
which the young trees are again covering.
It is a well-known fact that the

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growth of seedlings in such places is very rapid indeed.

After all, and I repeat what I have often said, people must be taught to love and respect the plants - There is no need of going to extremes and being over sensitive and foolish about it. ~~There are some people who think it wrong to kill even a mosquito. With bugs we will not agree. Dissection is used and the reptiles~~

~~are picked.~~ The dissemination of nature study is certainly doing a great deal to inculcate a love for nature and the more this pervades the districts largely populated, so much the more successful will the movement be. I know in my own case, the more intimately I know a plant, and the more I have studied and become acquainted with it in its structure, its habits and the like, by just so much the more I feel for it and sympathize with its struggle in this world. Now, of course, we can't and we don't want to make botanists of everybody, but let us all use our efforts, on all possible occasions, to interest those about us. Those who teach can get an opportunity at intervals, even if there is no allotted time given for the purpose, to stimulate a love for flowers and growing plants of all kinds in the young people under their charge.

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All this, I well know, has been said over and over again, but there is nothing like repetition and I do not pretend to suggest any new ideas, but to reiterate the fact that, where one is deeply interested himself or herself in any movement, and will consider that it is only by the efforts of himself and others that this interest will spread, he or she is likely to make the exertion in behalf of the cause, and the exertion will become a real pleasure.

Those of us who no longer teach, or who have never taught, have countless chances to interest others at our homes, and in the summer at our country or seaside resorts, and they in turn will spread the good word. The leaflets issued by your Society from time to time, and the posters that we meet with, exposed in likely places, are surely preaching the good gospel.

449

For many years previous to 1900, I visited, during the summer season, the town of Jaffrey, situated in southwestern New Hampshire at the foot of Mt. Monadnock. Its beautiful natural features were its great attraction. In the year 1900 a strong movement was made to protect the road-sides, and an invitation of Mr. Arthur E. Poole, an active resident of the town, a number of us wrote letters to be read before the Jaffrey Grange on the subject;

"Resolved - That it is for the best interest of the 'Town and State' that the road-side trees and shrubbery should be protected." This applies equally to all our Massachusetts and other New England towns, and with your permission I will read my letter which was published in the Peterboro Transcript for August 16, 1900, a paper of naturally a limited circulation -

Spice on Rainy Sunday

from

The Peterboro Transcript.

PETERBORO, N. H., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1900.

I am very much pleased to learn that an effort is being made in Jaffrey to preserve the natural features of the road-sides, and to leave the trees, shrubs, and smaller plants to grow as nature planted them. I am very glad of this opportunity to express to you how deeply I feel upon this subject and to state my reasons from the point of view of the summer boarder. I consider Jaffrey one of the most beautiful towns in New England as well as one of the healthiest, and it is for these two reasons that I have come here regularly since 1889. While the fashionable sea-side and mountain resorts have their followers in great numbers, yet there are thousands of people who, like myself, are attracted on account of the natural beauties of the place, to Jaffrey and other New England towns. Now one of the chief points of attraction is the country road. We come up here to enjoy nature and to gain strength, and our drives and walks are the great attractions of every day. The features of the road-side are absolutely gone if we miss not only the beautiful trees of which Jaffrey may justly be proud, but also the tangled shrubbery skirting the way between the road and the wall. This undergrowth is one of the chief beauties in the scenery of the road-side, and forms a setting for the trees and taller shrubs. Every plant that nature has set out is needed to make a harmonious whole.

There is a great interest that is increasing every year in the study of nature. It has taken during the past few years a strong hold upon the people, and it is astonishing to find how eagerly the study of plants, birds and insects about us is being pursued. It is becoming a feature now in school education and surely every means should be offered to aid this longing to know more

of nature's ways. A long experience shows me that it is along the road-side that the study of nature can be followed with the greatest ease and with great profit. The features for such study exist here now in a most perfect degree. I appeal to you to use all your influence to retain these attractions. Do not "clear up" the road-sides by cutting down the very plants that we come up here to see. Destroy these beautiful borders to your roads and the attractions have gone. Why! in the landscape gardening of to-day they are seeking to reproduce these natural features of the road-side in our private grounds and our public parks. They have at last realized that nature after all, is the best guide. It is not only your grand old Monadnock, your sweeping fields, rolling hills and glorious woods that we love, it is also the beautiful country roads, lined with nature's garden, in which birds without number spend the summer with us.

I speak not only for those of us who come to Jaffrey for the summer holidays, but for the children of the town. On the road-side there is ever before them an object lesson. He who knows all the plants, birds and insects by the way, is far ahead in those branches of science that deal with these objects about us, and he will make a better man for knowing more of nature's secrets. I hope that these studies are carried on in your schools here.

The amount of information that the road-side can impart to him who seeks it is unlimited. One day I took a short walk along a country road in New Hampshire, where the road-side tangle was left untouched. It did not harm the road, and it did not encroach upon the field beyond. Out of curiosity I began to note the plants along the way.

In Ten minutes, of trees, shrubs and smaller plants I had written down sixty-five species. It is this feast for the eye and the mind that makes your roads so attractive.

I can say without reservation that I know of no place where there are such exquisite drives as you have here in Jaffrey. It is an easy matter to destroy the beauty of these drives. If this should be done and the great attraction that calls us here removed I fear that many would seek other places where their daily walks and drives would still be among the trees and shrubs. Improve and widen your roads in places, if necessary, but do not touch their beautiful borders.

I know very well the strong feeling that exists among the summer visitors to Jaffrey in regard to this preservation of the road-sides, and I cannot but feel that there are many, living here, who would grieve at the destruction of these natural features. The drive to Dublin along the road past the "Ark" is deservedly known far and wide for its natural beauties, and he surely must be blind indeed, who could bear to have any of these beauties destroyed. It is a privilege to live amidst such scenes.

I am very glad that your Grange is taking up not only the very important material side of the life of those about you, but also that side which appeals to the finer perceptions of our nature. These perceptions we all possess to a greater or less degree, and in the name of those of us who come into your town every summer to enjoy with you the privileges offered by your exquisite scenery I beg you to use all your influence in persuading your friends and neighbors that the road-side features of the town are among the chief attractions of Jaffrey. WALTER DEANE.

Print

Vermont. Public Statutes, 1906. Sec. 245

"The state flower shall be the red clover." V.S. § 178.
1894, No. 159.

"Copied by me at the Boston, Mass., State House
Library, April 20, 1910.

1881

Connecticut. General Statutes of Connecticut
Revision of 1902. Chap. 89. § 1374.

"Wild carrots and thistles.

Every owner or possessor of lands shall
cut down all wild carrots and Canada
thistles growing thereon, or in the highway
adjoining, so often as to prevent their going
to seed; and upon failure so to do, any
person aggrieved, or any citizen of the
town wherein the lands are situated, may
complain to any board of supervisors of said town,
who shall thereupon forthwith notify
such owner or possessor of such complaint;
and said board of supervisors shall be paid for
such service from the treasury of the town
ten cents for each mile of travel in
giving such notice. If said owner or
possessor shall still neglect to comply
with the provisions of this section, he
shall be fined not more than five
dollars, for each and every day of such
neglect after said notice; and the expense
of the board of supervisors who served the notice
shall be included in the costs of the
prosecution."

1881

Rev. 1888,

§ 1374

Copied by me

at the Mass

State House

Library

Apr. 20, 1903

58
Omit

Connecticut. Public Acts Passed by
the General Assembly of the State of
Connecticut in the year 1907.

Chapter 38

"An Act making the Mountain Laurel
the State Flower of Connecticut"

Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives in General
Assembly convened;

The mountain laurel, Kalmia
latifolia, is hereby made, constituted,
and declared to be the state flower
of the state of Connecticut.

Approved, April 17, 1907." i

i Copied by me at the Boston, Mass. State House
Library, April 20, 1910

Connecticut General Statutes of Connecticut -
Revision of 1902 - Chap. 84.

Sec. 1224

Willful destruction of trailing arbutus.

1899, ch. 102

Every person who shall wilfully destroy, pull up, tear up, or dig up, any trailing arbutus from the land of another, or who shall sell, expose for sale, or purchase, or leave in his possession, any trailing arbutus with the roots or underground stems attached, taken from land not owned or occupied by him, shall be fined not more than twenty dollars."

Copied by me at Mass. State House Apr. 20, 1902.

Cambridge, Mass. to Fitchburg, N.H.

1910

May 11

M. & I took the 9 Am train this morning from the North Station, Boston, going in to Portland Station. We were the usual birds at Portland and almost welcome at 5:10 Pm. E. Graham was here and, even at the way, but the vegetation is of course more and more solid as you go north. Since vegetation is from the snow gone there under about here. The snow has all gone except except as you look at the big peaks. Compare my big peaks found for last year. We arrived here then on May 10 and for a good while, large patches of snow lay here and there near us. Then there was scarcely a green spot in the intervals, and the entire stretch is fresh with the young new grass. The leaves are tender, green & young on the trees, while last year nothing was in it.

Prof. Penhallow met us at the station and we drove to the house, where we found Miss Fanny, Margorie, Mrs. Scudder and Prof. Mrs. Penhallow. The evening passed pleasantly in conversation. Prof. showed me his gas plant just installed. There are 65 jets over the house, passive tanks buried outside. There are 2 jets in our room and one in the little room. The whole system is very simple & effective. He will save money on the old method of lamps.

Prof. Penhallow was taken sick early last December very suddenly in Montreal with a kind of paralysis, he was out of bed in 3 weeks and after 2 more weeks was taken south. He will certainly not walk till next Sept. if then. We forget in 1 small crying line. I heard the 44th this evening. All.

90
Shelburne, N.H.

1910

May 12

(1)

Clear, cool, light clouds -

This morning I strolled up to the Jordan Cottage to see the road, the vegetation, the birds, etc. *Vireo septentrionalis* & *pallens* were out, the former very abundant, while the first *Vireo*, found in flower last year was on May 19 (*V. reuifolia*), May 20 (*V. septentrionalis*). A Kinglet Warbler was singing near the cottage just where I heard one yesterday afternoon -

I was standing on the grassy slope just below the Jordan Cottage, and facing slightly the Bay of Fundy, when suddenly I heard a sonny best cluster of small wings behind me. Accompanied by a small cry of distress and a small bird suddenly alighted on my left. I felt the little creature seize the soft felt and almost immediately it darted over my head in front of me into a thick tree with a second bird. I could not possibly get any idea what they were. They then darted off and were lost to sight. I thought they alighted on a stone, a little distance off, but on following it up a rather large *Spizella*, a *House Sparrow* I think flew off as I fell back, sure my bird was ~~the~~ as large, but I was uncertain. It was a very odd experience. The distressed notes were uttered as the bird flew into the small tree just a few rods ahead of me -

Stelburne, N. H.

1910

May 12

I strolled into the meadow where I found
(2) Viola pallens abundant.

This afternoon I read some in Prince Otto and later Gus drove me to the Wigan where I hoped to get some flowering Viola rotundifolia to send Ned Rand. But alas, as I feared, the plants are setting fruit and the one flower I saw, dropped its petals as I touched it. It was in fine flower last year on May 31 and the plants were so young then that it must have remained in flower much longer. White violets were abundant and Antennaria.

One afternoon I walked with Prof. T. M. Penhallow over their wooded property below Ishiyama. Peary Brook. It is the area of woods on the Rocky Hill. south side of the road extending to the river, and lying between Prof. Ement's field on the west and the field in front of the school-house. It embraces some 8 or 9 acres. A small township is planned with driveway, paths, etc. Vista's will be cut through the trees.

This evening Gus lighted all the gas jets in the house for one hour to see how for the weight and drop in the cellar. We walked out on to the intervals to see the effect which was very attractive & brilliant.

We also went over the house. One writing a dry will Viola pallens (Barb.) Brainerd. Leaves slightly bearded. plant smooth. Antennaria - leaves & flowers by Wigan.

Horstmania caerulea L. style long. - Grows spots between Barabank & Wigan. - Collected by Wigan.

Antennaria reptans Greene. - Clump about 6 ft. across, grass land, eastern side. All 3 plants. } June 5, 1910.

" canadensis Greene. - Scattered in great abundance on dry grass land, barren, }
between Barabank & Wigan.

Snelburne, N.H.

1910
May 13

Chilly, cloudy with but little sun. Max. 53°
I have staid in the house most all day, as I am nursing a slight cold. I started yesterday Stevenson's 'Prince Otto' and finished it to-day. It is very pleasant style and an interesting story.

Mrs. Soudon left by the morning train, leaving four of us here, Prof. & Mrs. Remballot and M. & I. This P.M. I strolled down to the river on the interval. Viola pallens is abundant in the grass in damp places and Viola septentrionalis is everywhere in the drier places. In the grass by the path to the river I found ♂ & ♀ Antennaria neglecta where it was growing last season. The delicate ^{green} flowers of the young, coarse virides is very beautiful. I found very close at hand a spotted wood pecker walking about hemlock in the creek bed & the road over it. Prof. & Mrs. Remballot watched it too.

As we were at supper this evening, Max. Two deer ^{in the} poise suddenly came running in, saying that there were deer in the interval. We rushed out to the piazza in great excitement. The light was still strong and down in the field across the fence on the right or to the west were a fine pair of deer, an antlered buck and a doe. They would flaunt their tails, showing the white and run, then stop and look about and feed. I had my binoculars and saw them very well. My glasses had arrived by express just about an hour before the deer passed over on to Keightley's land out of our sight. Antennaria neglecta Green. ♂ & ♀ near weather, interval opp. the house. seen in S. Snelburne June 5, 1910

Shelburne, N.H.

1910

May 15

Cloudy and sunny, cool, a few drops of rain -

I have done a good deal of writing to-day, writing to Charles Deane, A.S. Reese, Anna Churchill, Viola Coolidge, Mary Deane enclosing her poem., Ned Rand, R.T. Jackson sending corrected manuscripts of my address, M.F. Gannong, Miss Gannong sending name of plant (Petasites), Mr. McMillan, F.S. Allen in re Viola scabrinuscula and sending my Euphorbia article.

This morning Mr. & I strolled up to the Cemetery and visited the Ritchie Pine. Populus tremuloides is beginning to shed its seeds. Everything is very early. Prof. Penballer says that the Epigaea repens has been by at least two weeks ago. We returned and visited the chickens Mr. Shaw is raising. He has now about chickens 150 he says. When they are a few days old he puts them into the large enclosure where there are about ten hens with all these chickens. Each hen has two broods to take care of. Hens and chickens are all together and get on quite well. In the hen-yard behind the barn there are some fifty hens and they get from 30 to 35 eggs a day.

(By the end of May there were 238 chickens)

This afternoon Mr. & I went over the new cottage back of the Lodge. Then Mr. Prof. Penballer & I walked over Whigam.

- Salix rostrata Richards. Fruit. Shrub 10 ft high ^{of overway} in winter place near head of
" viscaria Muhl. " " 15 ft high, right side of path ^{near} to gate.
Populus tremuloides Michx. " Tree left of gate & close to it, ^{near} winter place.
Ambrosia canadensis (L.) Michx. Flowers. Shrub in valley between Lodge & new house.
" " " Whigam coll. Mrs. R.D. Penballer.

Shelburne, N.H.

1910

May 16

Sunny, warm, ideal day, clear with floating clouds.

Mr. Morrison and Adams were while this morning with fresh snow. It soon melted and left the large white patches of last winter. Before breakfast I took two 4x5 snaps of the hens & chickens behind the barn. The Shaw was in the latter one which I think is bad, as I fear the bellows contracted.

This morning Mr. Gus & I went up to the Morse Cottage and the Shack in the Pines and I took some pictures. 1-9 are 4x5.

1. 10.20 - 16-1/2. Morse Cottage Gus on the left, m.
2. 10.25 - 16-1. " " " " right, m.
3. 10.30. 64-1/10. View from apple tree near s.e. corner of above. no. 3 from destroyed.
4. 11.00. 32-1/2. Shack. Gus sitting, m.
5. 11.05. 16-1/5. " " standing, m. no. 5 destroyed.
6. 11.20. 32-1/2. " West side showing.
7. About 12. Boulder & Red Cherry back of Shack. Snaps.
8. " " Winter wood pile, back of house - "
9. " " Red Cherry by path round hill back of house. "

1 Kodak. Red Cherry near n.w. corner of Shack -

This P.M. Prof. & Mrs. Penhallur, M. & I walked over Prof. P.'s lot and also Prof. Sordale's lot. We had a very good time. Picta septentrionalis & V. pallens are abundant. Trillium undulatum is in flower. Examined several specimens for botany without success. Antennaria abundant, but too young yet. Dr. Sordale has some 15 acres on n. of road and above Prof. Emert's place -
Carex rubrum L. Seedlings in pasture -

Proof of Birch Cliff and The Shack

Folsom + Sangerman - Boston Mass
In 2^d ed. of the Booklet -



Shelburne, N.H.

1910
May 17
(1)

Clear, warm, still, a perfect day, ideal.
This morning Gus & I drove to Gorham
in the open buggy. It was a glorious, clear, calm
day and nature was at her best. We crossed
Shelburne Bridge each way, taking the south
side of the river. I took two Rodak Soaps ^{Kodaks}
of the logs in the river and we first ^{2 or 3} of the logs
crossed the river. There are very many ^{at} Shelburne Bridge
logs stranded all along.

As we drove to Gorham the Wild Red Cherry ^{Wild Cherry}
(*Prunus pennsylvanica* L.f.) was one mass of ^{Two kinds of}
white everywhere. It is now in its glory. ^{inflorescence}
I was struck by two methods in the ar-
rangement of the inflorescence, each tree
keeping constant to one kind. The Gray
Manual, 7th Ed. says, "flowers many in a clus-
ter". In the majority of trees we examined
and we watched all we met and there was
very numerous along the seven miles of road,
the flowers were in terminal clusters,
forming round bunches at the end of the
branches, with an occasional round cluster
on a lateral, short, branch from a few to
several inches below the terminal cluster.
In other trees, that were numerous and
scattered here and there along the way,
the inflorescence was continuous round the
stem, extending from the end to at least
ten inches forming a white wand.

The flowers of the latter are smaller than
those of the simple terminal cluster.

Succowina, N.H.

1910
May 17
(2)

In the long wand-like inflorescence the stems are straight, while in the other the stems are irregular in shape. This makes quite a difference in appearance. I have collected specimens for future study.

At Gorham I visited the Mt. Madison House and saw two small bears that ^{at} Mt. Madison had been captured lately, one at Cannon, House, N.H., the other in Shelburne, N.H. on Mt. Moosilauke. They were in a yard, moving about freely, and they had a pole in the center with a ladder to go up by. I took three ^{4.5, 6} Kodaks of ~~them~~ the larger with a colored man who got it into position for me.

I called on Guy Shorey and gave him photos. two rolls of 4x5. One contained the 9 pictures of May 16 and one of Prof. Reuballen I took this morning but the tube flew off when I snapped the bulb. The other roll (6 exposures) is winter views from our window at home & the Shaws chickens.

I met Judge Evans and he took me up to his office and we had a very pleasant talk for some time.

We returned home a little late to dinner. This afternoon I pressed plants, wrote letters and read "The Idylls", a most charming book. I sent to F.H. Allen a fresh Vicia faba & cabocinella for examination. He did not know it. I got it from last year's seed.

15

Ma, 17

(3)

Csprey

Euphorbia
parisiensis

1

2. {see May 27(2)7.

Shelburne, N.H.

1893
May 18

Clear, & sunny morning, mild, rainy afternoon and evening.

We have had a quiet day. There were new arrivals last evening, Mr. & Mrs. Nathaniel T. Lane & son, ^{Nathaniel} from St. Louis, Mo. May Dexter met the Lanes there recently. They are bright and pleasant.

This morning M. & I walked on the Yellow Trail to the end of the Leighton woods and then followed the wood road back to Leighton. Near the wood road and trail in the shade of the pines I got a few specimens of *Viola renifolia*. I heard a Blackburnian & Magnolia Warbler there. *Viola septentrionalis* is everywhere. The Antennaries are growing, but I haven't collected quite yet. Returning home we stopped at the Bungalow and I got out the fish-basket of last year and hung it on a bind on the back porch in the Woods.

Hang the
fish basket
at Bungalow

It rained this P.M. and I wrote letters and read 'Madama'. I hear frequently from Ned Reed. I collected to-day:

Viola renifolia Gray,

leaves reniform, pubescent, lat. petals beardless. A few plants in rich meadow under pines Leighton woods near Yellow Trail. See Journ. May 19, 1907.

Viola pallens (Banks) Brainerd.

Roots smooth, lat. petals without veins. Open woods, Yellow Trail

Viola septentrionalis Muhl. (open pine woods Leighton's)

Saxifraga virginiana Michx. (spurred petals, villous - firmer, on rocks by Bungalow.)

Shelburne, N.H.

1910
May 19

Very cold & windy, heavy clouds all day till late P.M., then clearing, evening clear, cold.

I staid in the house this morning, reading and writing. I finished 'Madeira Old and New' and have enjoyed it extremely. I have now begun reading aloud 'The Autobiography of Henry M. Stanley'.

This afternoon Mr. & I walked down to the river. There are a vast number of logs to be 'twitched' later by the rear drive. We then walked up on to Sunset Rock and enjoyed the view which is very fine.

After supper some of us walked out on to the interval to see if perchance we could see the camel's tail at least, but it was quite light and the real show will be to-morrow evening, if clear.

Prunus pennsylvanica L.f.

Two kinds
of inflorescence
Prunus pennsylvanica

Examining my photographs that came back from Shore to-day. I thought I saw in the one of the Red Cherry, No. 9 of May 16, the peculiar wand-like inflorescence of No. 1 of May 17. I visited the spot this afternoon and examined carefully the particular tree in the cluster. The upper half of the tree has the wand-like inflorescence, while the lower half has the flower clusters at the end! The flowers of both kinds measure the same size. I took specimens of both kinds.

See May 27 (2)
No. 6.

Amelanchier oblongifolia (T. & G.) Roem.

Prof. D. D. DeBolt brought me to-day a specimen from the roadside near by.

Shelburne, N.H.

1-10
May 20
(1)

Clear, warm with light clouds in P.M.
It has been an ideal day in every respect. This morning Gus drove Mr. & Mrs. Lane, Nathaniel, their son, and me to Enclum. We visited Shores and the Mt. Madison House where we saw the bears again. There were three, the third being a male to the one I saw lately there from Canada, N.H. This one was originally at the Mt. Madison House, but was sent away. A day or two ago it was returned by express as it cried so the owner couldn't keep it. There are two from Canada, N.H., and one from Monic. Shelburne.

Three bears
at
Mt. Madison
House.

The rear drive is camped by the road a little below Charles Philbrook.

Both going and returning this morning I noticed carefully the Red Cherry and I saw what I had not noticed the other day, May 17, that in many of the trees that had the wand-like inflorescence, the other kind of terminal clustering prevailed at the bottom of the tree. Where there were two kinds the wand- or spike-like form was in the upper part of the tree and the simple form in the lower part. In some trees the inflorescence was half-way between the two. The two extremes are very unlike each other, but they certainly intergrade freely. This should be noted in the flora -
I took two Roadside of the clump adjoining the backwoods from which I took specimens on May 17 -

Inflorescence
Red Cherry
Two kinds
mixed.

I see you are, ... H

1910

May 20

(2)

As we passed Endicott Farm I saw quite a number of patches of Euphorbia Cyparissias of sizes from a few feet to at least twenty feet across. It was a solid bed of color -

After dinner I changed blotters and wrote letters. Then Mr. & I took a stroll down the road a little distance and up to the Bungalow. I did not see the House Wren nest in at the Bungalow, but I looked into the fish basket that I hung over the back blind on May 18 and to my surprise I found a nest nearly half completed. I have seen but one Wren thus far. It was three weeks later, on June 11 of last year, that the Wren was seen building in the fish basket.

Wren's
nest in
fish basket

This evening, we all went up to the Goodale Hareys cottage to see Halley's Comet and we staid there as long as there was the slightest chance of getting a view of it. Thick clouds obscured a large part of the west and we looked in vain though there were streaks of sky where I thought we ought to see at least something. We were disappointed. There is hope yet for several nights.

Comet
Not
seen.

1 Antennaria reflecta Greene

Shaded pine woods, Goodale lot. by path

2 Antennaria canadensis Greene

Shaded pine woods, Goodale lot. by path

3 Antennaria neodioica Greene

By grassy bank between Bungalow & road.
This P.M. I took two Kodaks of Swamp Starbuck's nest -

Two
Mr. L. Fernald,
June 5, 1910

Shelburne, N. H.

1910

May 21

Cloudy all day, with occasional short showers.

I have read aloud a good deal to-day in Stanley's 'Autobiography'. It is most interesting.

This morning I drove with Gus over to the station and postoffice. When the train from Port-land stopped, a box was taken out of the baggage car with one or two small pigs in it. One of the pigs got loose and ran under the car, and after a man had crawled ^{under} and tried to catch it, the train would wait no longer and started with the little pig under the car. By a marvel the little fellow escaped. He never tried to cross the rails but trotted down the track, the axels of the wheels just clearing his back. Then there was chase before he was caught.

Harrow escape
for a
big -

At the bridge over Clemens Brook a number of small boys were trying to hook suckers. I saw one very large one lurking at the bottom of the brook.

This afternoon M. & I walked through the pasture back of the Scadden Cottage and some way into the woods beyond on the Knappton land.

I have examined my Button bush. I counted the Buttonbush remains of 44 flower clusters of last year. It is full now of swelling buds and I anticipate a good season for it.

Viola conspersa Reicheck.

Shady pine woods, Leighten's land, near Yellow Trail

Vicia conspersa R. id. cult.

Apple orchard, Lighton, coll. D. P. Newballer, May 20.
Mrs. John T. Crane and her daughter Dorothy, came this way ^{from} Santa Rosa, Mexico.

Shelburne, N.H.

1910

May 22

Clear and cloudy, pleasantly warm, fine day -

This morning Mr. & I with Mrs. Lane, Nathaniel and Mrs. & Miss Crane and Gus took a Lighthouse walk to Lighthouse back apple orchard and to back of the Presidential platform. Gus says that in orchard. The early days of settlement a farmer would plant an orchard near his house, and also a 'back orchard' some distance back. The old gnarled trees in blossom with the border of the woods on all sides was most picturesque. *Vireo septentrionalis* at *Houstonia caerulea* carpeted the green sward -

From the Presidential platform to which we crossed we had the usual fine view of the peaks. Mosquitoes and black flies are getting quite numerous, though I don't mind them over much -

This afternoon I wrote a number of letters and later I strolled over the mountain place and round by the Shack where I met Gus & Sharon, Mrs. Crane & her daughter about the place.

This evening I had a long talk with Mr. Lane. He was born in Quincy, Mass. and losing his father & mother at an early age, he lived some 2 or 3 years with his uncle, Prof. Winlock at the Camb. Observatory. He went to Mrs. Kendall's school, Cippis Mass. *Houstonia caerulea* L. Lighthouse back orchard. *Taraxacum* say *Xerospermum* Lindl. " pine woods -

Shelburne, N. H.

1910

May 23

Cloudy, mild, with a few drops of rain.

I was in my room this morning writing and reading. I had a talk with Gus in regard to a new edition of his booklet. We are going to introduce pictures of the 'Moose Collage' and the 'Pine Knot'. ^{had} my booklet pictures of these two are considered quite satisfactory. We shall omit one of the snow scenes 'Lumbering'. I shall attend to this when I return -

At 12 o'clock I took a walk to theighton 'Apple Orchard', and sat down there a while. The ground is carpeted with *Viola septentrionalis*, *Arctostaphylos*, and *Veronica serpyllifolia* with *Trifolium virginicum*. A Magnolia warbler was singing the true 'Pretty, pretty Rachel' note while two or three Warblers were singing merely *chi-e, chi-e, chi-e*. Two Jays.

This afternoon I read again Stanley some time and then Prof. Deuel Haller & I strolled up to the Apple Orchard again. We walked on as far as where Lighten's wood-road crossed the Yellow Trail. We went to the wood near the V. platform where a Downy was rapping in a dead tree. The mosquitoes & black flies were very numerous. *Ribes cynosbati* L.

Lighten's back Apple Orchard and near by.
Fragaria virginiana Duchesne. Lighten's ^{back} Apple Orchard & near.
Equisetum sylvaticum L. Wet grass land, back Apple Orchard.
Viola canadensis Reichenb. Shady pine woods, locality of May 21.
Trifolium virginicum L. " " " " " 22.

Shelburne, N. H.

1910
May 24
(1)

Clear and cloudy light breeze, very hot.

Heavy rain late last evening -

Not feeling quite up to the mark this morning I staid in the house and read aloud. At 12 o'clock M. & I took a stroll over the 'Knubble'. It is very attractive up there and it remains just the same as in 1880. A Redstart and a Purple Finch were singing loud. Returning home I took up a bunch of very beautiful violets from the bog across the road opposite the ~~Swan~~ Lodge to put on the table, thinking it was a straight Viola cucullata with its deep violet-blue flowers. After dinner I examined the plants carefully and found a complete mixture of cucullata and septentrionalis characters. I shall note these on a separate page. There are two plants in one tight cluster and possibly they were united - I have put both plants into press.

Viola
cucullata
x
septentrionalis

The afternoon has been spent largely over the hybrid violet. It has been too hot for any active work.

The rear drive has reached this section and they are encamped by the river just the Shelburne Bridge.

Rear drive
here.

Viola cucullata x septentrionalis

Very soft wet bog near the road opp. the Lodge.

Carex communis Bailey

Dry slope in shade on the 'Knubble'.

Shelburne, N.H.

1910

May 24

(2)

Viola cucullata X septentrionalis

very soft wet bog across the street near the road opposite the Lodge, Philbrook Farm.

cucullata

Leaves. smooth

Fls. deep violet-blue,
darker in the throat.

beard of lateral petals
strongly knobbed.

spurred petal glabrous

Sepals. long auricled,
in bud.

Habitat. wet bog.

septentrionalis

hirsutulous on margin in
vein and petiole.

much lighter blue

beard of lateral petals
not strongly knobbed
with beard

Spurred petals, strongly
knobbed, the hairs few
compared with those of the
lateral petals. (The
strongly knobbed character
of the pubescence is not a
character of either species)

short auricled, closely
ciliate nearly to tip

The plant has the characters under scores.
(The peduncles are more or less pubescent, especially at the tip.
The color of petals is in sharp contrast to that of the
prevailing V. septentrionalis which is very much lighter.)

1910
May 24
(3)

Shelburne, N.H.

— Halley's Comet —

At last I have seen the Comet. Night after night heavy clouds have obscured the west and we had given up all hope, especially as each succeeding day offered less chance. I was about retiring this evening at half past nine when Professor Penhallow called up to my window that the comet was visible. I hastened down stairs. The clouds had parted and the west was clear while the nearly full moon shone in the east. There, hanging directly above Mt. Wentworth some distance up was Halley's Comet at last. Though it was far ^{from} what we had been led to expect until recently, it thrilled me to see this wonderful object that has such a truly romantic history. The nucleus and coma surrounding it were all that was visible. It was absolutely line cauda. There was the hazy appearance that attends comets and in size it appeared several times larger than a 1st magnitude star. Twenty minutes later the clouds had closed in, and the comet was gone.

See
May 26 & 29

Shelburne, N.H.

1910
May 25

Cloudy, warm, occasional showers - Heavy rain about 3 or 4 A.M. acc. to C. E. Philbrook.

I took a stroll this morning over to the Knubble and skirted its base, visiting a fine clump of *Rhodora* in full flower. I have read aloud today in Stanley.

This afternoon I worked up to the Bangalow with Gus, to collect some *Antennariidae* that I have been watching Pan of lately. The Wren was singing and Chat-Wrens entering near his basket, on the rocks and ^{at the} Bangalow nearby trees - I see him fly up to the basket and when I was busied with my plants Gus from the kitchen window saw the Wren and his mate, one entering the basket and me on the railing close by. That certainly looks like nesting. The basket contains more twigs than I saw the other day. There is a third C 3^d Wren, a male, haunting the cliff near the Wren. Moose Cottage.

I collected *Antennariidae* from various spots:

4	<i>Antennaria canadensis</i>	Green	^{4. 2. 1916} Dry rocky slope in their soil back of Bangalow	Jesse M. L. Fernald June 5, 1910
7	" <i>canadensis</i>	Green	" " " " " "	
6	" <i>neodioica</i>	Green	" grass land back of Bangalow	
2	" <i>canadensis</i>	Green	" bank by Willows at junction	
3	" <i>canadensis</i>	Green	" " " " (of main road)	
1	" <i>neodioica</i>	Green	" " " " (with road to Bangalow)	
5	" <i>neodioica</i>	Green	" " " " Bangalow)	

All specimens under a given no. are from the same clump, excepting no. 6 when they were within a foot of each other. All these specimens formed broad mats -

Shelburne, N.H.

1910

May 26

(1)

Cloudy, cold, clearing in late P.M.

Not feeling quite up to the mark I staid in my room more than usual to-day. About 11 A.M. M. & I joined a party in a walk to Shelburne Bridge by which the river drivers were encamped. There were three tents, one the cook's tent and two for camping in. I had an interesting talk with the cook over the details of his work. Prof. Remballer took some pictures & there are a great many stranded logs and the men were seen near the "Humble Twitching", i.e., hauling the logs into deep water by means of horses.

On the return M. & I walked down into the intervale where I have been watching some Antennarias. I collected both sexes -

This afternoon I sat for some time on the piazza talking with Mr. Lane & others and later I read aloud Stanley's Autobiography, and I read Living Age. It is hard to keep up with the journals.

This evening we had a wonderful sight of Halley's Comet. I will tell the story on another page.

I collected to-day:

Antennaria neglecta Greene

In grass in the intervale by the road to the river opp. the house. The plants did not form mats, but grew either singly or with two or three stems together. The σ plants were very near each other and the ϕ plants were near each other, and but a few rods from the σ .

Tracy W. L. Fernald

June 5, 1910

Shelburne, N. H.

1910
May 26
(2)

Halley's Comet.

At last we have been rewarded. We have seen Halley's Comet with a long tail and we have gazed at it for a large portion of the evening. We were all on the front piazza by eight o'clock watching as the light faded more and more. The sky was sprinkled over with clouds, but between them it was wonderfully clear and the stars shone bright and heavy clouds in the east kept all fear of the moon away. At about quarter past eight I spied the comet peeping out from under a long band of cloud that hung persistently rather high up in the west. For about three quarters of an hour the comet played hide and seek with that thin line of cloud. At first when ever the comet appeared it was a hazy nebulous body without any appearance. After a number of such appearances we noticed when it appeared next for a short minute that it had an appreciable tail. This happened several times. On more than one occasion the tail seemed to grow suddenly after the comet emerged from under the cloud. The comet would appear, we would see no tail, and then suddenly the tail would seem to grow and reach.

See
May 24 & 29

Shelburne, N.H.

1910

May 26

(3)

a length of perhaps 2 or 3 degrees. This was very strange, and we wondered if the tail was only a reflection.

At about nine o'clock the comet once more emerged from under the clouds and we saw almost immediately that it had a tail. As the cloud receded more and more we were conscious that the tail was ever larger and larger till it stood out in the clear sky a wonderful object. Prof. Remballow and I estimated the length at certainly 30 degrees and the sides diverged constantly from the nucleus.

Through the veil-like tail the stars were visible. The appearance was something like this as the comet hung over Mt. Washington.



It was hard to leave this beautiful sight, bringing up as it did the wonderful history of it. It was a cold night, but it was after ten o'clock before I could tear myself away. As the comet neared the horizon it grew fainter and it had ~~set~~ ^{been} believed the hills before eleven, as I looked from my window.

HALLEY'S COMET REVEALED BY CAMERA IN THE HEIGHT OF ITS GLORY

From a Photograph Received Last Night by Prof. E. C. Pickering of Harvard College, Taken at Arequipa, Peru, on April 21.



Boston Herald, May 26, 1910.

Boston Herald.
Atty. Garland. May 27, 1910

COMET WATCHERS AT LAST REWARDED

Nine Photographs Obtained by
Apparatus at Harvard Observ-
atory; Public Given Opportunity
to Use Prismatic Reflectors.

Flaring up in a clear, moonless sky, Halley's comet was seen by thousands in all parts of Greater Boston, between 7:30 and 10 o'clock last night. At the Harvard Observatory nine splendid photographs were taken of the wonder, and its recent changes, both in shape and light reflection, were specifically determined. If the sky is clear tonight the comet will be almost equally visible, and similar observations will be made.

As a special advantage for those interested, the Harvard Observatory opened up one of the four-inch prismatic reflectors for public use, and scores of interested watchers saw the brilliant spectacle.

As viewed last night through the telescopes, the comet showed 6.43 magnitudes of brightness. The nucleus was clearly defined and was not split in halves, as it appeared some days ago to western observers. The jet of extremely bright light extending $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes to the southwest on May 23 and 24 had also disappeared. Leon Campbell determined the comet's brightness, as viewed by the naked eye, as 2 minutes, or about the brightness of the pole star. The length of the tail measured 40 degrees.

Through the courtesy of Harvard Observatory, The Herald is able to present to its readers a table showing the best hours for viewing the comet and its tail from today until May 31. The hours are mathematically correct for Boston.

The table follows:

	Schedule of Comet.			Comet visible
	Comet sets.	Sun sets.	P.M.	
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	H.M.
May 18.....	6:45	7:16	7:17	9:35
May 19.....	7:52	7:16	7:16	10:18
May 20.....	8:46	7:16	7:16	11:18
May 21.....	9:33	7:16	7:16	12:14
May 22.....	10:06	7:16	7:16	1:45
May 23.....	10:36	7:21	7:21	3:09
May 24.....	10:45	7:22	7:22	3:23
May 25.....	10:53	7:22	7:22	3:32
May 26.....	11:03	7:24	7:24	3:39
May 27.....	11:07	7:25	7:25	3:42
May 28.....	11:10	7:26	7:26	3:44
May 29.....	11:11	7:27	7:27	3:44
May 30.....	11:12	7:28	7:28	3:44
May 31.....	11:13	7:28	7:28	3:46

Shelburne, N.H.

1910
May 27

Clear with scattered clouds, rather cold.

This morning, we, except Mr., went down to
Shelburne Bridge and watched the river
drivers break up the jam and clear
the river of logs in two hours. It was
very exciting and recalled the days of
1903 when the big jams occurred there.
There were the men, active and daring,
running over the sinking logs like cats,
prying and hauling. The batteaux taking
them here and there as occasion re-
quired, and the boss on the bridge quietly
giving his orders. The heavy boots
with strong spikes, the pick-pole and
the cant-pole I remembered well.
The camp is now opposite Wheeler's.*

River drivers
at
Shelburne
Bridge.

This afternoon I made the rounds
of a number of spots where I have ob-
served plants that I wanted to leave
as late as possible. I visited the
Bangalow & Scudder & Ement localities and
walked over to the Goodale & the Pemberton
lots - I put the plants in press
before supper.

The papers speak of the comet
as having been visible with its tail
last evening about Boston. The
length of the tail was given as 40
degrees. That was probably the di-
mensions as seen through the Harvard
Observatory telescope, as so I think
* I took a roll of 10 4x5 pictures, snaps, of the men at work -

Shelburne, N.H.

1910

May 27

(2)

that our estimate of 30 degrees for our fall last evening was about correct as we saw it. Prof. Penhallow was going to say 40 degrees, he tells me, but thought he would be conservative.

I collected to-day:

- 1 Antennaria petaloidea Fernald June 7, 1910
 ♀ Plants forming mats in dry grass land near the Shadler Cottage. The specimens were all quite close together, within a diameter of a foot or a foot & a half. Like M. L. Fernald June 5, 1910
- 2 Antennaria petaloidea Fernald
 ♀ Plants growing close together in dry grass land near the Shadler Cottage, a few yards from No. 1. Hardly forming mats.
- 3 Antennaria canadensis Greene.
 ♀ Damp, grassy slope near Jordan Cottage. 2 spms close together.
- 4 Antennaria neglecta Greene.
 ♂ Shady wood in grass, Evendale lot.
- 5 Antennaria canadensis Greene.
 ♀ Light, dry soil on rock, Penhallow lot.
- 6 Prunus pennsylvanica L.f.
 From top and bottom of the tree of May 19.
- 7 Prunus pennsylvanica L.f.
 From tree near Pine Knot of May 17.
- 8 Salix
 Emerston place near back fence - ~~tree~~ ^{stems} of May 15.
- 9 Salix rostrata Richards.
 Emerston place. ~~tree~~ ^{Shrub} of May 15.
- 10 Populus tremuloides Michx.
 Emerston place - ~~tree~~ ^{stems} of May 15.
- 11 Corydalis sempervirens (L.) Pers.
 Rock, Penhallow lot. Like M. L. Fernald June 5, 1910
- 12 Antennaria neglecta Greene.
 By Bangs. Same spot as May 14, loc. 3. June 5, 1910.

Shelburne, N.H.

1910
May 28

Cloudy with a good deal of sun - mild.

This morning I read some - I took a walk over part of the ground I traversed yesterday to find my knife, but in vain. I was much interested in my Kodak pictures that came this morning - All twelve are quite good -

This afternoon Mr. & I walked up the road some $\frac{1}{3}$ mile beyond Mill Brook.

The views are very lovely. I noticed that Hamlin's all the Alders in the Alder Swamp at Alder Swamp Hamlin's are cut down, the dead stems cut down lying in piles - It makes a great difference in the appearance. I was sorry as I always used to listen for the Alder Flycatcher that haunted the region.

Mill Brook is running quite high for this season and we sat by it enjoying the running water among the rocks very much.

The other evening Gus showed us all a collection of colored photographs by Charles H. Sawyer of Farmington, Maine, sent here by the artist at Gus's request for sale. They were very attractive and I bought one called 'Through the Birches, Shelburne'. It is on the road looking east between Hamlin's & Leighton's and is very pretty - Size $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ -

Mr. Thos. Perkins of Portland & Dr. Thos. Bruce telephoned me this evening
Amelanchier canadensis (L.) Medic.

Leaves, & specimen from the tree of May 15 back of Lodge.
My pictures of yesterday came to-day from Shorey - they are good.

Shelburne, N.H.

1910

May 29

(1)

Clear, glooms, mild, rather warm.

I have not been far from the house to-day - I have spent considerable time sunning ovens and changing them, as we go home of Thursday, June 2. Mr. has decided to go too.

I have read some -

I sat on the piazza, not feeling quite up to the mark, and I had a good talk with Mr. & Mrs. Lane, Mr. & Mrs. Cushing, Prof. Remballow and others.

The Goldfinches and Purple Finches have been singing to their utmost for the past week. The air has been filled with their melody. I have been able to make out only about 8 Barn Swallows here - I have seen at least 6 Bank Swallows skimming over the intervals and at times flying close to the house and barn -

This late afternoon Prof. Remballow, Mr. Cushing & I strolled down to the river - All the stranded logs have gone. The river men did good work. The water is running with high to-day. Savanna Sparrows were singing freely in the grass and one would occasionally rise from a clump of *Salix cordata* bushes.

8 & 9 by the river opp. house. Pods dark - most of the shrubs had pods green. A few had them very dark.

Amelanchier oblongifolia (T. & G.) Rose - Same stone as May 19, D. R. Remballow -

S. Reiburne, N.H.

1810
May 29
(2)

Halley's Comet.

An absolutely peaceful, cloudless night gave us a glorious view of the comet again - It was at its best about 9.30 to 10 o'clock. I was surprised that it should be so clear, as nine days have passed since it was nearest to us after passing between us and the sun, and it is travelling from us 25 miles a second and we are moving rapidly from it.

The tail streamed out we thought even farther than on May 26 and Prof. Remballow estimated its visible length as 45 degrees. We all watched it and discussed it for some time. Two or three brilliant meteors enlivened the scene and we noticed that the stars in the south and east were twinkling more rapidly and brilliantly than we had ever seen before.

Prof. Remballow is inclined to lay much stress on the belief expressed by an astronomer of note that the tail of the comet is merely a reflection. The trouble, however, is that scientists have discovered a certain amount of cyanogen gas in the tail. If this is true then of course the tail is more than a reflection.

See
May 24 & 26

Shelburne, N. H.

1910
May 30

Belows and much rain.

This morning Mr. & Mrs. Carue & I walked over to the Post Office. It drizzled & rained most of the time, but the air was good and we didn't mind it. The river is very high now, and the view from the bridge was unusually fine. Mr. & I called on Katie Burgess who is living in the little cottage near the station and belonging to the Grand Trunk R.R. Her husband is a foreman now and is getting \$55 a month. They pay for the cottage \$2.00 per month!

At the Post Office we saw Mr. Simpson with whom I always have a good talk. He gave me two copies of the Aberdeen Weekly containing accounts of the King's death and burial and the royal proclamation read in the various countries. Mr. Simpson's native town is Bangor. Lilja aurca and Corum Cani are now in flower. I shall collect no more as we go home June 2. We got back in time for dinner.

I have gone over my plants to-day and have taken most of them out of press. I have a good lot of Calceolarias -

I did some reading of Stanley this P.M. Emin Pasha was a strange man.

R. T. Jackson writes me that my proof of my address will be sent to Cambridge

Shelburne, N.H.

1910
May 31

Miss Bead of Cambridge, Miss Plympton of Berlin & Miss Stevens arrived this evening -

A rainy day, wet and disagreeable. This morning I read some and got together things preparatory to going home. We spent some time in the dining room going over the Sawyer colored photographs again. We took a number for presents, etc. They are certainly very well done indeed. I think a good photograph, well colored has many points of advantage. All the detail is of course absolutely correct, and the artist can put his skill in to the coloring alone.

This afternoon Gus & I drove down the road to find the camp of the river men. They had worked down the river very fast, and though we went down to tumble-down-dick some 6 miles we did not find them. It rained quite hard most of the drive, but the views were very attractive and we had a good time. Gus wants to interview the cook who he heard was a fine hotel chef.

As we were driving down through the woods a short distance below Evans' suddenly we heard the scream of a Pileated Woodpecker nearby. He screamed several times and then we saw him dart out from the wood and flew down the road some distance before he disappeared. His flaming crest was a brilliant light.

Shelburne, N. H.

1910

June 1

Cloudy with a little rain -

This morning Gus drove Mrs. Cerase, Dorothy, June to Enbham. We had a very pleasant time both going and returning. Though the sun did not shine, nature was looking very beautiful and we discussed freely the roadside scenery. At Enbham I called at the Mt. Madison House and gave Roy Robinson, the colored servant, promise of linen and the bear that I took on May 17. I called on Guy Shovey and had a pleasant talk with him. He has done some good work for me this time. There are two patches of Leonum groenlandicum on the south side of the river between Astin's and Leed Mine Bridge. They are in full flower.

I was at home this afternoon getting ready to go to-morrow. I made a call on Mrs. Leusling in the hope where they are settled for a while.

There were ~~three~~ ^{two} arrivals ^{to-day} yesterday. Miss Bowman & Mrs. Sheffield. Arthur Allen and his sister Margaret came to-day to the Board Cottage.

E. F. Williams has invited me to dinner for Friday evening before the Club. I trust I shall be able to go. I am not feeling well and long to get home, Prunus pennsylvanica L.f.

Leaves fr. same tree as May 17 (3) No pair of inflorescence
Leonum groenlandicum Vase. Pasture by road South
side of river opposite John Williams house

Shelburne, N. H. to Cambridge Mass.

1910

June 2

Clear at first, growing clear. Mild. Fine day.

This morning M. & I with Mrs. The T. name who was to visit her sister Mrs. R. de C. Ward, left Shelburne by the 8.30 A.M. train. We had a very pleasant ride to Boston, making good connections at Portland, taking the 12.05 there and reaching Boston exactly on time. 3.15 P.M.

We found the river rivers about half way between Concord & Nashua. There was a good display of Rhodora on the way down but Rhodora I did not see as much of it as I did at this time last year. At Shelburne it was pushing wind. We have Mrs. Lane good bye in Cambridge and got home to find Dr. Coolidge and Miss Brown on the sidewalk expecting us, but poor Mrs. Coolidge was in bed with a nurse. She had had one of her attacks of indigestion yesterday and, though much better, she is very frail. I saw her and she talked cheerfully.

In the evening R. T. Jackson called in regard to the printing of an address. Was very good of him to want to do it.

We found a dozen carnations from Lucy and six exquisite roses from Mrs. & Miss. The latter two called in the evening and we had a real good talk.

They are good true friends.

As I was not feeling quite right I did not go up to Mary's where Lucy, Mary, & Anne were to dine -

Shelburne, N.H.

1910

May 11

10

June 2
(2)

26. Field Sparrow 20^{*} Erica Farm June 1^{*} 20
27. Chipping Sparrow 11^{*} 12^{*} 14^{*} 15^{*} 16^{*} 17^{*} 18^{*} 19^{*} 20¹² 21⁶ 22^{*} 23^{*} 24²⁰ 25^{7-10^{pm} daily}
28. White-throated Sparrow 12^{*} 18^{*} 23^{*}
29. Savannah Sparrow 11^{*} 16^{*} 17³ 20^{*} 23^{*} 24^{*} - June 1^{*} ^{* abundantly in} } all in intervals
late A.M. } opp. the house.
30. Vesper Sparrow 11^{*} 12^{*} 16² 18^{*} - June 1^{*} ^{1 or 2*} daily
31. Goldfinch 12² 13^{*} 18^{*} 20² 22^{*} - June 1^{*} ^{are constantly filled with their}
music.
32. Purple Finch 12^{2 or 3} 16² 17^{*} 18^{*} 19^{*} 20^{*} - June 2^{*} ^{are constantly filled}
with their music.
33. Grackle June 1^{*} 9^{oham}
34. Bobolink 21^{*} 22^{*} ^{intense} 24² 25²⁰ 27^{4 or 5²⁰} 29^{*} 30^{several*} 31^{*} June 1²⁰ 2²⁰
35. Crow 11 - June 1^{*} ^{4 or 5 - 20 daily} like Shelburne crows soar like Hawks when picking corn from the hills.
36. Least Flycatcher 17 - 28^{*} 30²
37. Phoebe a pair nesting under the eaves of the barn, constantly about the place, & feeding. First seen on the 12th 20² s. side 2 Barbanks from
38. Kingbird 25¹
39. Whip-poor-will 16^{*} 20² 22² 28² 24² 25²
40. Pileated Woodpecker 31^{*} ^{screaming 5 or 6 times, and then flying over the road}
before Phillips' house in the woods on main road just below Evans's. Red crest conspicuous.
41. Black-billed Cuckoo 26^{*} about 9 A.M.
42. Downy Woodpecker 18² 23² ^{drumming}
43. Osprey 17^{*} ^{was seen from creek opp. the barn, perched by barn and making for}
the water, then soaring up and down over the river some minutes.
44. Spotted Sandpiper 13^{*} ^{Creek} 24^{*}
45. ? American Merganser 11^{*} ^{over the river, seen from train.}
46. English Sparrow June 2^{*} Railroad Station

Shelburne, N. H.

1910

May 11

to

June 2

Record of Temperature, max. & min. Thermometer
in a shed out of the direct influence of the sun

	A.m.	Min.		Max.		P.m.
May 11						5.30
12	8.00	40	48	61	57	5.10
13	8.15	43	45	53	51	5.00
14	8.20	44	48	54	50	6.00
15	8.15	43	48	54	50	9.00
16	8.00	38	47	69	66	5.50
17	9.00	36	55	78	73	5.15
18	8.15	45	55	61	55	6.20
19	8.15	43	46	47	47	5.30
20	8.00	40	49	76	63	8.30
21	8.00	50	55	58	55	6.00
22	8.15	49	56 55	74	66	6.30
23	8.00	50	57	67	64	5.15
24	8.15	57	61	84	79	6.30
25	8.00	64	69	78	72	6.00
26	8.15	63	64	70	61	6.40
27	8.00	49	62	66	61	6.30
28	7.45	51	53	71	68	4.45
29	8.15	47	55	78	66	7.45
30	8.00	46	55	61	58	7.15
31	8.15	52	54	63	60	4.30
June 1	8.15	49	55	59	53	6.30
" 2	7.00	47	51			
Average		47.55-		65.81-		
		Minimum		Maximum		

1910
June
(1)

Copies of my address before the
Society for the Protection of Native Plants,
in the form of leaflets 19 & 20 sent to

(one of each to each, unless otherwise stated) → = acknowledged

✓	W. W. Bailey	June 24	1910	
	Batchelder C. F.	"	23	
	" F. W.	"	24	
✓	C. C. Bent	"	24	
	R. Blaschka	"	24	
✓	Camie Brewster	"	23	
✓	Mr. Brewster	"	23	
	R. Cameron	"	24	
	A. B. & Mrs. Carr	"	24	
✓	J. R. Churchill	"	22	
	F. C. & Mrs. Cushing	"	24	
✓	Misses Dawcypart	"	22	
	Mrs. J. de Roven	"	24	
✓	Mary H. Deane (2 copies)	"	22	
✓	Ruthven Deane	"	23	
✓	Luz Dexter	"	24	
	J. W. Dwyer for	"	24	
✓	M. L. Fernald	"	22	
	A. K. Fisher	"	24	
✓	J. M. Greenman	"	24	
	Alice F. Heading	"	23	
	S. Henshaw	"	23	
✓	S. F. Kennedy	"	22	
	Mrs. R. V. Larrabee	"	24	
	C. Linder	"	24	
	J. Lowell	"	24	
✓	Alice E. Mayers	"	23	
✓	Mrs. F. N. McMillan	"	22	

1910

June

(2)

✓ E. W. Helms

✓ H. Cloy

✓ Mrs. M. L. Owen

✓ A. S. Pease

D. D. Pemberton

C. J. Pennock

✓ A. E. Philbrook

✓ E. R. Rand

✓ " " (5 copies)

✓ Mrs. H. L. Rand

J. N. Rose

Fred A. Shute

✓ Rebecca Steere

✓ Stephen Thacher

✓ Mrs. R. W. Toppin

✓ C. W. Tomson

W. T. Veasey

R. S. True

E. F. Williams

✓ Mollie Wyman

June 24, 1910

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returned from P.O. Washington
and sent to Mrs. R. Deane July 22

✓ Dr. Lena H. Diemer

" 28

✓ Jesse L. Smith, Highland Park, Md. July 1 per R. Deane

✓ W. B. Ingham, Saginaw, Mich. " 1 " " "

Mrs. Stokely Morgan hatched hens. " 18 " Mrs. M. L. Owen

Mrs. Helen A. Gardner " " " 18 " " "

Mrs. Mariamur Hussey " " " 18 " " "

✓ C. E. Deane " 18

✓ C. C. Weatherly " 18

✓ Mrs. W. R. Coulton " 18

1910.

1910

Dr. E. A. Sames

W. H. Chapin Springfield

George Hill Chieps Cottage, Dunlight Park.

Haines Falls, N. Y.

Business Add. 41 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

W. V. Garrow

C. H. Bissett

E. Brainerd

J. F. Collins

E. H. Sames

C. E. Tappan

G. W. Hay

C. W. Jenkins

J. Wagoner

H. C. Purdie

R. A. Ware

C. A. Coolidge

A. W. Cheever

Gray Herbarium

J. S. Collins

Samuel F. Morey Sherbrooke Quebec, pri R. R. 1st

Sept. 4

Mrs. Agnes Chase Off. Agri. Work, D. C.

C. F. D. Belden

Miss J. E. Chapman

Mrs. John E. Bayne

Emily B. Adams Newfriesland, N. Y.

Mrs. Walter Dean Deham Mass

July 18-1910.

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Aug- 2

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said with rec'd / sent again Aug. 1.

1911 Jan. 12

" Apr. 28

July 22 7m. Apr.

May 8.

Portraits of Father & Mother.

1910

June 26

On April 1, 1910, Charles E. Lord brought over to me at 29 Brewster St., Cambridge, from Newton, two portraits of Father and of Mother that had long hung in the old family homestead in Newton. The house was about to be torn down.

My sister Mary gives me the following information - Early in the summer of 1862 Father and Mother had their photographs taken by Black - They were colored by his father-in-law Wm Sharp and Mary has the two pictures at home. In the fall of 1863 Mother had another photograph taken by Black. This photograph and one of Father from the negative of 1862 were colored by Wm Sharp, and on December 16, 1863 the two pictures were given to Grandfather Robert Norton. From his house they went to the house in Newton to my uncle & aunt Mr. & Mrs. George C. Lord where they have been till presented to me. Mary has the original bill for these two pictures from Sharp. It reads:

" \$149.00

Cambridge, Dec 26. 1863

Received of Charles Deane Esq the
sum of one hundred & forty nine dol-
lars for Portraits Frames & Maps -

Wm Sharp. "

Wm Sharp

